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2 DISTRICTS OF BENGAL DECLARE INDEPENDENCE; FORM OWN GOVERNMENT

FRANCO IS PREPARED WITH FULL DEFENSE TO HOLD NEUTRALITY

Barbaric Invasion of French North Africa by Americans Puts Spain on Guard

GIBRALTAR DIRECT MENACE

Nation Calls Mobilization; Forts In South Strengthened and Morale Very High

Yomiuri-Hochi

ALGECIRAS, December 8.—Though Spain is directly menaced by the British fortress of Gibraltar, it is equipped with full defenses to hold fast to her neutrality. This correspondent through a visit of this port city has been able to see the firm attitude of Spain to protect herself.

From the top of a hill at the back of the port, a clear view of the African Continent just beyond the Strait of Gibraltar is visible. Some Anglo-American forces were seen moving across the strait just within the range of guns.

Some uneasiness was felt by Spain by the Anglo-American invasion of North Africa because the thrust was first thought to be directed at Spain. With the western Mediterranean coming to loom large as the site of the Anglo-American operation, the position of Spain became much threatened. The country has since been in need of establishing defenses around the Andalusian coast and other places.

The mobilization of the Spanish forces demonstrated the strong will to maintain her neutrality at the point of arms. The Spanish determination to uphold her neutrality is stronger than that of Portugal.

It is true that the Spanish nation has not recovered completely from the shock of her recent internal trouble. Some people say that there is still some antagonism in the nation against the resorting to arms.

Through this correspondent's present visit of the southern districts of the country, inclusive of the hilly spots presenting very suitable positions for the protection of the country from all kinds of unwarranted raid, it can be said that the country is fully equipped with many means of defense. The morale of the Spanish people is very high. It is for these reasons that Spain is strong enough to drive out any invasion.

Though the fortress of Gibraltar always stands as a silent threat, Spain, however, with well-equipped forces here around the bay of Algeciras, is herself menacing the British fortress.

Another strong manifestation of Spanish determination to exterminate all possible menaces to the country is the fact the forts at Minorca and Majorca Islands have been highly strengthened. This move is a positive sign of the country's strong will, it is interpreted.

Stresses New Order

Domei

LISBON, December 8.—In inaugurating the National Committee of the Falange Party today, General Francisco Franco, Spanish Chief of State, expressed his firm determination to cooperate in the establishment of a New Order in Europe, according to a Madrid dispatch reaching here today.

"Our Government has its own policies," declared the Spanish Chief of State. "However, we Spaniards do not belong to any world but the European Continent."

He stated that liberalism is confronted with downfall because of its faults and a capitalistic way of thinking will also disappear together with liberalism from the world.

General Franco did not touch upon cooperation with the Axis concretely in his speech. However, his declaration that the Spaniards belong to the European Continent is nothing but a manifestation of the Spanish Chief of State's deter-

(Continued on Page 2)

Laval Leaves for Vichy

Domei

PARIS, December 9.—Premier Pierre Laval of France, who had been conducting important conferences here with Ambassador Count Fernand de Brinon, liaison officer with the Reich authorities in Paris, and others, left for Vichy at noon today.

He is expected to hold a Cabinet session in Vichy and after conferring with Chief of State Marshal Henri P Petain and other leaders, will visit Paris again on December 14.

Journalists of Enemy Nations Cry More Difficulties Coming in Future

Many Ships Sunk in African Invasion; Tunisian Front Stalemates; Chiang Collapsing; Production Meets Obstacles and Soviet Offense Failing

Declaring that America faces numerous difficulties in the future, various enemy newspaper correspondents and commentators on December 8, the first anniversary of the war's outbreak, pointed out many significant factors surrounding the situation today, according to a December 8 Domei dispatch from Zurich.

The New York correspondent of the British paper Sunday Times wrote: "Americans must face many more serious difficulties in the future," and pointed out the following significant points:

"1) Contrary to expectations, the American army's landings on French territories did not give rise to any elation on the part of the American public. Numerous bottoms were lost in the landing operations, and in addition the situation in Tunisia, viewed from all angles, is in a complete stalemate.

"2) Besides that, the political feud between the new regime, with Darlan at its head, and the De Gaullists has cast gloom into the Americans.

"3) It is recognized by military experts that the counter-offensive of the Red army on the eastern front is scoring no success."

Concerning the future of the war, Hanson Baldwin in the New York Times declared pessimistically:

"It cannot be thought that the Red army's counter-offensive is of any great importance to the future of the war. Up to the present at least, the Soviets have failed to retake even one German-occupied strategic point. And especially the situation in East Asia, viewed from any point, cannot be called favorable to America. In various points in a vast area America must continue to fight battles which will require huge efforts but which will be ineffective and difficult. It has been said many times that we should move to retake Japanese-occupied lands, but even the beginning of that stage has not yet come. And the Chungking regime is growing weaker by the day."

On the other hand, countless paradoxical and difficult conditions still muddle up America's wartime structure. When on December 5, the powers of Paul McNutt, chairman of the manpower committee, were increased and the organs for the replenishment of labor supply were centralized, it made clear Roosevelt's heavy efforts to readjust the relations between the army and the civilian munitions industries.

(Continued on Page 2)

CHINESE IN THAILAND ALL OUT FOR NIPPON

Wang Ching-wei Gets Message Expressing Their Wholehearted Support

Domei

BANGKOK, December 9.—All the Chinese merchants in Thailand today telegraphed their joint will to President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China at Nanking, expressing their strong will to support the Government and their desire to cooperate with Nippon in the War of Greater East Asia.

In this connection, Cheng Chi-yun, representing the 300,000 Chinese merchants in this country, contributed his personal view to the Yen Pao, one of the Chinese language papers here. The contribution, published today under the title of "Reflecting Over the Past Year of the War of Greater East Asia," reads in substance:

"The war has presented us with the fact that all the races in East Asia are wholeheartedly supporting Nippon in leading the movement for the reconstruction of a New Order in this part of the globe. The Empire of Nippon, since she declared war on the United States and Britain, and only when Nippon was so cornered by the nefarious Anglo-American attitude that she had no other means than to resort to arms, has accomplished the complete eradication of all enemy elements in the Southern Regions in a short space of time.

"Nippon's acts in all her campaigns in the current war have been really great, and has deeply impressed us. It is through these noble acts of Nippon that we were gradually inspired with the desire that we, who are Asiatics, should rise up in arms against America and Britain who have long placed us under their shackles.

"We, resident Chinese merchants here, realize that all Chinese should unite with the other races in East Asia in the field of politics, economics and culture, so that we may form a joint front against our common foe. The close cooperation of the Asiatic peoples should be based on our united economic front. The Chinese merchants here are ready to realize the desired cooperation by first introducing a common purpose in our economic life.

I strongly hope, in this connection, that the lukewarm spirit of cooperation among us, as alleged among some quarters, will disappear altogether."

U.S. Losses Revealed

American casualties for one year numbered 58,307, the American wartime bureau of information announced on December 7, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei. Of the total number the American army lost 35,678 men and the navy 22,629.

NIPPON-F.I.C. CONFAB ON ECONOMICS IS SET

Decoux Awaiting Arrival of Envoy Yoshizawa to Start Talks in Saigon

Domei

HANOI, December 9.—Economic negotiations between Nippon and French Indo-China will be started between Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Nippon Ambassador to French Indo-China, and Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, at Saigon on arrival of Mr. Yoshizawa there.

Meanwhile, detailed negotiations are slated to be continued in Hanoi between Fujio Minoda and Masayuki Yokoyama, respectively chief of the Economic Section and adviser of the Nippon ambassadorial office in French Indo-China, and economic authorities of French Indo-China at the beginning of next year.

Mr. Minoda arrived here from Saigon today to assume the post of the chief of the Economic Section of the Nippon ambassadorial office in French Indo-China, which have been long vacant since the transfer of Consul-General Soma.

Decoux Invites Uchiyama

Domei

SAIGON, December 9.—Iwataro Uchiyama, Japanese Minister-at-Large at French Indo-China, and Jozo Sato, press attache to the Japanese Embassy here, were invited to a luncheon party by Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, at his official residence today.

NIPPON EXHIBITS DECIDED FOR SAIGON SAMPLE FAIR

Huge Total of 25,000 Reflects Strong Economic Power of This Empire

The exhibits to be shown by Nippon at the Sample Fair which will be held at Saigon, French Indo-China, for one month, beginning from December 20, have been finally decided upon by the Nippon Trade Control Association, it is reported.

Reflecting the close trade relations between Nippon and French Indo-China, which have been enhanced since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, exhibits from Nippon this year total over 25,000, a two-fold increase as compared with last year.

Showing the economic power of wartime Nippon, the exhibits include many large-sized machines for light industries and medical instruments as well as various fiber products and sundry articles.

Most of the exhibits have already reached Saigon and they are now being exhibited in the spacious Nippon Hall of the Fair.

His Imperial Majesty Sends Reply Message To Manchou Emperor

His Majesty the Emperor, upon receiving a telegraphic message from His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo on the memorable occasion of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, was pleased on Wednesday to dispatch a return message to His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo, stated Domei.

ENEMY E. ASIA PLAN KILLED WITH CONVOY

Fully Loaded Ships Bound for Chittagong Blasted by Fierce Nippon Air Bombings

CHUNGKING IS MOST HIT

Recapture of Burma Was Decided in America-British-Chiang Military Conference

Yomiuri-Hochi

SHANGHAI, December 9.—As the result of the Imperial Army planes' fierce bombing raid last Saturday on an enemy convoy in the neighborhood of Chittagong, India, the enemy's joint counter-offensive scheme in East Asia has received a serious set back, putting an end to the enemy's scheme to recapture Burma.

Due to this, the Chungking regime's boasted general winter offensive was seriously affected and there is now but faint hope of its realization, at least for the time being.

According to information available, on the decision reached at the United States-British-Chungking joint military conference held in New Delhi at the beginning of November, the enemy camp agreed:

1. That the British troops in India, in cooperation with the United States forces stationed in Eastern India and the American air force, with its headquarters in New Delhi, would carry out operations for the recapture of Burma.

2. That for the enforcement of the general winter counter-offensive against Japan, the China and French Indo-China fronts, the Chungking regime would reinforce its troops in the Nukiang and other fronts.

The above is an outline of the joint counter-offensive scheme planned to be put into practice by the United States, Britain and the Chungking regime.

On the basis of the agreement thus reached, the enemy camp intended to develop a large-scale counter-offensive with the expected landings of the United States and British forces in the frontier regions of Southeastern India.

Thus, the Chungking troops started futile activities in various fronts in China, while the United States air force there attempted to continue guerilla warfare against Japan-held territories in China. However, every counter-offensive carried out by the enemy was repulsed by Nippon's iron defense.

In the meantime, it is reported that Lung Yun, chief of the Provincial Government of Yunnan, was arrested by the Chungking regime in connection with his disagreement of views with Chiang Kai-shek over the problem of their counter-offensive on the Nukiang front. This reported arrest of Lung Yun is an indication of disunity in the joint counter-offensive scheme in East Asia by the enemy.

Chiang, Soviets Disagree

Chungking's attempt to utilize economic resources in the northwestern area of China by bringing it under its influence has met with serious obstacles due to the strenuous opposition of the Soviet Union which is interested in keeping that area under Communist influence, according to a Hongkong dispatch to the Yomiuri, reports Domei.

The Soviet Union, the report said, has filed a strong protest with the Chungking regime through the Ambassador in Chungking A. S. Peninshikin, against its campaign on the grounds that such a campaign threatens Soviet interests in Sinkiang.

As a result, Chungking is now in

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Expenditures Revealed

Domei

LISBON, December 9.—The war expenditure of the United States for the last one year since her entry into the war totaled $46,000,000,000, it was announced today by President Roosevelt, a Washington dispatch reveals.

ENEMY COMPELLED TO EFFECT RETREAT IN TEBOURBA ACTION

Forced Withdrawal From Strategic Height Due to Fierce Axis Attacks

TANK ENGAGEMENT RAGES

Aim of Fight Is to Control Road To Djedeida, Which Has Vital Importance

Nichi Nichi

CANTON, December 9.—Oppressed by the superior strength and fierce attack of the Axis forces under the command of Lieutenant-General Walter Nehring in the Djedeida and Tebourba district, Tunisia, the enemy troops were forced to withdraw from the Tebourba height, according to a Tangier broadcast.

A fierce tank battle is now being fought on the road to Djedeida, and for controlling the road which is strategically important, Lieutenant-General Nehring is now severely attacking the British units defending it.

Many Tanks Captured

Domei

LISBON, December 9.—The war situation in Tunisia, as judged from various reports received here, is comparatively calm with the opposing forces practically remaining in their positions in the triangular area connecting Tebourba, Matruh and Djedeida. The Germans, positioned west of Tebourba, however, are reported to have captured more than 10 enemy tanks.

In Libya the opposing forces are facing each other along a line stretching from El Ageira to a point 25 miles to the east. The German position in this sector is so strong that the British will not be able to destroy it.

"The Axis position in El Ageira," a British war correspondent today announced through the BBC, "is much stronger than that at Al Alamein. This position is protected by an Axis air base built at the rear."

Remarkable in this connection is the activity of the Axis air forces both over Tunis and Libya. These air forces are striking terror into the ranks of the enemy by fiercely bombing harbor facilities, transport corps and loaded trains various spots, the report pointed out.

Axis Forces Are Superior

Domei

BERNE, December 9.—It will be extremely difficult for the United States and British forces to retrieve the fortunes of the war in the Tunisian front, where the situation began to turn favorable to the Axis, so long as they remain without the mastery in the air, declared a London correspondent of the National Zeitung today.

"Well-informed quarters in London are expressing their apprehension about the Tunisian situation," said the correspondent, "for it is now difficult to cover the fact that the American and British forces are assuming the defensive in the front."

The National Zeitung correspondent declared that the situation will continue until a powerful reinforcement arrives for the Anglo-United States forces on the front.

Due to their successive defeats in the past one week, the United States and British troops there have been forced to reorganize fronts with their operation plan having been frustrated on wholesale basis.

To retrieve the falling fortunes, there will be no alternative for them but to reinforce their air force and regain the mastery in the air, in the opinion of the correspondent.

However, he continued, well-informed quarters in London are particularly dissatisfied with the fact indicated below.

In the battles so far fought in the Tunisian area, the superiority of German dive-bombers was again demonstrated, and in spite of this the military authorities of the United States and Britain still do not realize the importance of dive-bombers.

According to the same quarters, it is not enough to reinforce fighter planes alone in order to regain the mastery of the air from the hands of the Axis forces. The United States and British forces on the front must double their air bases. However, these quarters complain that all the excellent air bases in the area are now under the control of the Axis forces.

ALL SOVIET SORTIES NIPPED BY GERMANS

Desperate Attempts to Break Through Caucasus and Volga-Don Areas End Miserably

225,000 TAKEN PRISONERS

Those Captured Around Lake Ilmen Since May I Total 15,004; Tanks Seized Over 1,000

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, December 9.—In a special communique issued this noon, the German High Command announced that in the North and Central Atlantic, German submarines sank 13 enemy ships totaling 108,000 tons and also torpedoed two more ships and one destroyer on scouting duty.

The communique also reported that the U-boats attacked many enemy transports carrying full loads of munitions and troops, and sank four, including the transport, Selamlik of 18,713 tons. Most of the crew of the ship is believed to have perished with the ship.

Germans Repel Attacks

Domei

BERLIN, December 9.—Desperate Soviet attempts to break through German positions in the eastern Caucasus and the Volga-Don River regions were frustrated and heavy losses were inflicted on the attackers, the High Command announced today.

Immediately launching a counter-attack in the Great Don Bend, German panzer units dislodged the enemy and destroyed a total of 46 Soviet tanks without suffering any losses.

Meantime, combined German, Italian and Hungarian aircraft units continued their attacks against the Soviet troop formations and barracks.

Despite the bitter cold, German dive-bombers and fighters concentrated their attacks against the Soviet positions on the central sector of the Eastern Front enabling land forces to occupy many enemy positions and villages. A total of 16 enemy machines were shot down when Soviet air units attempted to repel the attacking planes.

Fighting on the African front was restricted yesterday to local fighting while to the west of Benghazi, a large British freighter was damaged by German bombers, the communique said.

Soviet Offensive Smashed

Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, December 8.—Soviet forces that had started offensive operations in the Eastern Front since November 25 have been entirely demolished, and up to the present German forces captured 225,000 prisoners and 1,055 tanks, according to an announcement made by the German High Command today.

15,004 Made Prisoners

Domei

BERLIN, December 7.—In the area southeast of the Ilmen Lake, German forces captured 15,004 Soviet prisoners, 364 tanks and 30 guns during the seven months from May 1 to November 30, the German High Command announced today.

STOCK EXCHANGE DONATES

Gives ¥500,000 Each to Army, Navy On War Anniversary

Commemorating the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia, the Tokyo Stock Exchange on Tuesday afternoon donated ¥500,000 each to the Army and Navy, Domei reports.

Simultaneously, the members of the exchange as well as exchange employees, contributed ¥109,050 to the defense coffers of the War and Navy offices.

Thailand Impressed By Radio Broadcast By Premier of Japan

Domei

BANGKOK, December 9.—Premier General Hideki Tojo's speech, broadcast last night from Tokyo to the people of Thailand, has deeply impressed various circles here. Huge crowds gathered around loudspeakers installed at various places throughout the city to listen to the Japanese Premier's speech. These speakers were installed under the instruction of Premier Luang Pibul Songgram. The people of Thailand were deeply impressed by Premier Tojo's speech which stressed further friendly relations and close cooperation between Japan and Thailand.

NEWS-REEL ADVANCE AID IN NIPPON'S WAR

Cameramen Going to More Places; Newest and Valuable Weapon in Propaganda

Remarkable among the many phenomenal events that took place in Nippon during this year is the development of news-reels which are claimed to be the newest weapon of propaganda warfare, comments the Tokyo Shimbun.

In reviewing the progress of news pictures of this country, it is to be noted that the establishment in 1940 of the Nippon Eigasha which unified all news-film activities of various newspaper offices and news agencies has proved a valuable factor to the subsequent development of news-reels.

Though before the start of the current war, the cameramen were being stationed only in major cities in China; namely, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow and Peking, they are now in Shonanto, Batavia, Manila, Saigon, Bangkok, Burma, Celebes, Hongkong and Surabaya. Their places of activities are still increasing.

The news pictures are serving to convey home news to the soldiers in the fronts and the native inhabitants as well as to inform the people in Nippon Proper of the activities of the fighting services and the aspects of reconstruction subsequent to the hostilities.

Moreover, special propaganda motion pictures for the enlightenment of the natives are being produced. They deal with the curtural and industrial aspects of Nippon and are produced once a week. There are seven versions of Chinese, Tagalog, Burmese, Thai, Malaya, French and English.

At present the transportation of films is presenting a knotty problem. During the first half of this year when the fighting in the South was in full swing, a large number of films were delayed or failed to reach the designated spots. Transportation of the films, however, is being carried out with as much effectiveness as possible.

Meanwhile, the Nippon Eigasha is planning to employ airplane facilities. When this plan is realized, the transportation of motion pictures as well as the dispatch of employes connected with the pictures will be facilitated.

It is to be remembered in this connection that two cameramen, Hirozo Muragishi and Hideo Tsunoishi, sacrificed their lives in the line of duty.

By arrangement with the motion picture companies of Manchoukuo and China, news-reels are now being exchanged with these two countries. Special contracts have been made also with Germany and Italy and a new development is expected during next year in the importation of European pictures.

3 British Ships Explode

Domei

LISBON, December 9.—The British Admiralty announced today that three trawl-boats exploded and sank on December 5 in the port of Lagos in British Nigeria, according to a London dispatch.

All Connections With Calcutta Authorities Severed

BRITISH ROUNDED UP

Punitive Expedition Dispatched as India People Stand Strong

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, December 9.—Indicative of the most severe anti-British sentiment of all other provinces in India, two districts in the Province of Bengal, located in the neighborhood of Dacca, on the lower reaches of the Ganges River, finally declared their independence from the Calcutta Government, it is reported here.

According to information from India, taking advantage of the interruption of communications with other provinces, caused by the recent typhoon which hit the Bengal districts, the authorities of two districts in the Province of Bengal are now placed under the complete control of the India National Congress Party, and have commenced independent administration.

With the declaration of independence, India National Congress Party members, who took up the reins of Government, exercised their police power to carry out a wholesale round-up of British officials.

This acquisition of independence is said to be a marvelous success in the history of Indian independence, more so than the declaration of independence carried out by the City of Kolhapur in Bombay Province in the anti-British strife in 1930.

Consternated by the new turn in the situation, Britain has demanded the two districts in question to cancel their declaration of independence. However, in complete defiance of the British demand, the authorities of the two districts have refused even to send a reply. Instead, they are firmly determined to forge ahead for the establishment of the independent administration.

As a result, the British authorities in India were obliged to announce that they had decided to dispatch a punitive expedition to these districts.

In the opinion of well-informed quarters here, the birth of the independent regime in India is worthy of attention as exerting much influence upon the future of the independence movement in India, which is raging without any sign of abatement.

Saigon Indians Meet

Domei

SAIGON, December 9.—The Indian Society in Saigon held a mass meeting yesterday to commemorate the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia. The resolution passed at this meeting, and sent to Premier General Hideki Tojo through the local Nippon Embassy, is as follows:

"We Indians residing in Cochin-China, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia, wish to tender our heartfelt thanks and compliments to the Government of Nippon and its people for the brilliant victories achieved by the Imperial Forces and for their efforts in ousting all Anglo-American influence from East Asia. We believe that the freedom and prosperity of Nippon and India can be attained only by complete victory over the Anglo-Saxons and in order to accomplish the foregoing object we declare that we shall spare nothing in cooperating with Nippon."

THAI CONSTITUTION EVENT

10th Anniversary of Promulgation On December 10

Domei

BANGKOK, December 9.—Three-day celebrations marking the 10th anniversary of the promulgation of the Constitution, which falls on December 10, will begin today.

All Government offices will be closed during this period. Because of wartime conditions, the country will refrain from holding festivities as in the past and celebrate this auspicious occasion quietly.

ITALIANS SURPRISED BY NIPPON VICTORIES

Author Mario Appelius Gives Views Prevailing in Wartime Italy

OUTLINES ACHIEVEMENTS

With Germany, Both Powers Have Dealt Devastating Blows to Enemies

"The Italians are simply astounded at the Nipponese victories which seem to them almost a miracle" remarked Mario Appelius, the author of "Gun and Cherry-Blossoms", on behalf of his countrymen, reports Domei.

However, fighting against the enemy forces in cooperation with the Germans, the Italians in their achievements have displayed no less bravery than the Nipponese. On the occasion of the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia, it is considered most appropriate to bring to the forefront the many deeds of cooperation that the Italians have executed in the promotion of a New Order in the world.

Within the last one year since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Nippon, Germany and Italy, by further strengthening their ties, have successfully secured a superior position in the present warfare, due to the continuous victories on land, water and in air. During the last one year, Italy contributed a great deal, both economically and strategically, in the prosecution of the European War, as a worthy and competent signatory of the Triple Alliance. With the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact, Italy strengthened her strategic ties with Germany, by cooperating with the German forces on the Eastern Front.

Thus, Germany in close cooperation with the Italian forces was able to carry out the most difficult winter campaign. When Germany launched a large-scale summer campaign in May this year, the crack Italian troops consisting of ten divisions joined the German forces, and by blasting the Red forces at various places, Italy enabled Germany to fulfil the objective of the summer offensive.

Cooperates With Reich

In North Africa, in close collaboration with the German forces led by Reich Field Marshal Erwin Rommel the Italian forces led by General Ettore Bastico, Commander-in-Chief of the Italian Forces in North Africa, launched a large-scale counter-offensive in the middle of May against the British Eighth Army which was then marching toward Libya. By the middle of June the Italian forces succeeded in recovering Libya and further marched into Egypt, and by the end of the same month they secured the El Alamein line.

The strategic importance of El Alamein is not slight, being situated only a short distance from Alexandria and Cairo which are the most important British bulwarks on the coast of eastern Mediterranean. With lofty ambition of securing the control of the Mediterranean Sea, the Italian navy forces, in collaboration with its land and air forces, scored meritorious achievements.

According to the announcement of the Italian Military Headquarters on the occasion of the second anniversary of Italy's entry into the European War, the victories scored by the Italian forces were most noteworthy. The same announcement dated June 10, this year stated that 193 enemy ships, whose aggregate tonnage was 1,317,900 tons, were sunk, and in addition, three battleships, 10 cruisers, 22 destroyers, and 55 submarines were also sent to the bottom. Again on June 14, on the waters off Pantelleria Island, the Italian forces inflicted a fatal blow on a large British escort fleet consisting of one battleship, two aircraft carriers, four cruisers, 12 destroyers, and 14 transports. Sometime in the middle of August, the Italian forces caused panic to the British and American navy officials, by attacking another enemy escort fleet which resulted in the sinking of a British aircraft carrier of the Eagle-class and a cruiser of the Manchester-class. Besides, another aircraft carrier of the Furious-class and an American aircraft carrier of the Wasp-class were greatly damaged.

While Italy scored brilliant victories in battlefields, she also conducted numerous improvements in the internal affairs of the State. Both the economic and political programs were recently carried out in accordance with the national wartime structure, so as to concentrate the entire strength of the nation on the prosecution of the war.

On May 26 this year, the second conference of the directors of the Fascist Party was held at the Venetian Palace, attended by Premier Benito Mussolini. As the outcome of the same conference, the party organization was further strengthened in order to enhance the fighting spirit of the party members, so as to be able to extend proper guidance to the general public. Thus the unity of the nation was greatly strengthened. Economically, Italy is assuming a responsible position in the construction of a New Order in Europe by tightening her relations with the Balkan countries which are in alliance with the Axis Powers.

Farming Makes Progress

The greatest problem which Italy is confronted with is the production of foodstuffs, but owing to the united efforts of the people, the fallow land has been cultivated on a larg scale to increase foodstuff production. On October 30, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Giuseppe Tassinari stated encouragingly at the Cabinet meeting, that the agricultural industry was being greatly developed to enable the government to increase the rationing of bread particularly to laborers in winter. Other renovations to stabilize the people's daily life were also carried out.

In commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the entry of the Fascist army into Rome, the Government launched various measures to raise the wages of laborers and to pay the Government officials some extra wartime allowances. With the purpose of relieving the people of the shortage in housing, the Government made an outlay of 200,000 lire. There is no doubt that all those governmental measures have done a great deal in bringing brightness and stability to the people's life.

The wartime structure being thus firmly established, Italy is ever on the alert for any enemy attacks. The British harassment by air-raids only resulted in a further consolidation of the Italian people to engage themselves in the offensive against the enemy forces which treacherously invaded the French North Africa territory.

The Italians seem to have been almost stunned and dumbfounded by the glorious victories of the Nipponese Imperial Army and Navy, and have realized afresh the strength and mighty power of Nippon. No words were spared by the Italians in praise of the Japanese victories in the battles of Pearl Harbor, Singapore, Coral Sea, and of the Solomons. To them the Imperial Army must have looked doing miracles.

In an interview with a Domei correspondent, Mr. Appelius, a committee member of the Popolo d' Italia, and also a commentator on radio programs, expressed his deep admiration for the Nipponese and conveyed his astonishment on the achievements of the Imperial Forces.

Mr. Appelius is not only a sympathiser of Nippon, but also takes practical interest in things Nipponese. He has written the book, "Guns and Cherry Blossoms" in which he has favorably commented on the various social aspects of wartime structure of Nippon, and has praised the beauty of landscape of the country.

Astonished at Nippon

Expressing on behalf of the entire Italian people his appreciation of the Nipponese achievements in the first year of their war in the fields of military strategy, economics and politics, Mr. Appelius said: "The feeling of the Italians towards Nippon can only be expressed in one word, 'astonishment.' Our people are struck with admiration for the brilliant victories of the Imperial Forces and for their gallantry and spirit of self sacrifice. The Italians have been well acquainted with the Nipponese knightly spirit which was vividly manifested at the time of her attack on Port Arthur; however, with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, series of episodes which testify to the spirit of gallantry have aroused deep admiration of the Italians."

"The intelligentsia of the Italian nation are estimating highly the administrative ability of the Nippon Government which is handling the complicated situation of the Southern Regions with dexterity and skill" he added. "All our people are well informed how properly Nippon is dealing with the economic, agricultural and industrial issues in the occupied regions which extend on a wide area. We are confident that Nippon will achieve a large-scale construction. In the past, Nippon proved her constructive ability in agriculture and manufacturing industry within her limited area and with scanty natural resources. Now with the occupation of the Southern Regions which are abundant with natural resources, Nippon has secured a wider scope where she will be able to apply superior technique in developing these resources. There is no doubt that prosperity is promised to those regions."

Voices Axis Victory

Major-General Eugen Ott, German Ambassador to Japan, is shown in the above picture giving a speech on the occasion of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia at a meeting of Dai-Nippon Youth Association at the Nippon Seinen-Kan in Aoyama.

MUNICIPAL BOARD PLANS SANITATION IMPROVEMENT

39 Parks to Be Established as City Playgrounds, Air-Raid Shelter

To promote the health and sanitation of the citizens of Tokyo, as well as against potential air-raids, the Tokyo Municipal Planning Committee, at its meeting held on Monday, decided to designate more unoccupied lots near industrial and residential quarters, totalling some 25,000,000 tsubo, it was officially announced Wednesday.

The decision will be carried into effect in April of next year.

The announcement further added that the committee, in addition to this, has decided to establish 39 additional small parks in the city in the near future. Upon completion of these parks, there will total some 127 similar parks throughout the city, all of which will be utilized as playgrounds for children, as well as sites of refuge in case of air-raids.

Britain's War Expense Attains Daily Average Of 20,000,000 Pounds

Domei

LISBON, December 9.—The war expenditure of Britain has at last reached the daily average of £20,000,000 during the week from November 29 to December 5, it is reported to have been announced by the Treasury today. The war expenditure of Britain has been increasing steadily since the start of the current European War and in recent months the daily average has been estimated at £13,000,000.

NEW CIVIL OFFICIALS

Six Administrators Named to Strengthen South Organization

For further strengthening Nippon's military administration in the Southern Regions, the War Ministry on Tuesday announced the appointment of six New civil administrators, including Kyoichi Hanazawa, and Tatsuo Murayama, secretaries of the Finance Ministry.

The newly-appointed administrators will be assigned immediately to headquarters of the Japanese Military Administration in the Southern Regions, it is understood.

LINLITHGOW'S EXTENSION DISAPPOINTS NEW DELHI

High Indian Officials Consider Appointment of New Viceroy Necessary

Domei

CANTON, December 9.—The half-year extension in the term of office of Marquis of Linlithgow, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, has greatly disappointed political circles in New Delhi, according to a report received here today.

Particularly discontented with the decision are Sultan Ahmed, Advocate-General of Bihar and Member-Designate of the Executive Council, and other high Indian officials who are supporting the civil disobedience campaign launched by the Indian National Congress, the report said.

They consider that the appointment of a new Viceroy is essential for clearing the deck to bring about a settlement of the Anglo-Indian problem, the report further stated.

Enemy Journalists Cry More Hardships Coming

(Continued from Page 1)

The New York Times in its editorial on December 7 pointed out that there is a difference of opinion existing between American political circles and the armed forces and declared as follows:

"Since several months back although it has not appeared on the surface there has existed a difference of opinion between America's politicians and the leaders of the armed forces. A temporary compromise has been reached but because civilian officials still stand above the armed departments there is an unconcealable dissatisfaction burning among higher officers. For example, the chairman of the Office of Wartime Production is Donald Nelson, a civilian official. The fight for the chairmanship of the aircraft production department of that office was intense, with the army demanding complete control over aircraft production. However, Charles Wilson, a civilian, finally was given that office. But there has been a compromise on this point and a committee made up of army officers has been formed to assist Wilson. In the plan for the replenishment of labor the army also demanded control but McNutt was given the post of chairman."

In other fields, there has been much criticism directed against the government for employing 25,000,000 government employees for clerical work at a time when there is an extreme shortage of labor. Because the criticisms were becoming louder and more serious, Roosevelt on December 8, announced that 60 per cent of these or 11,500,000 were employed by munitions industries or naval plants and that 317,000 were post office workers, thus attempting to bolster national morale.

Enemy E. Asia Plan Killed With Convoy

(Continued From Page 1)

a dilemma, because if it accepts the Soviet protest, its plan to bring the region in question under its influence will be checked, while if it rejects the protest, Chungking-Soviet relations will be seriously strained.

It was further disclosed that under the circumstances, the Chungking authorities are making every possible effort to settle the problem amicably by seeking the sympathetic understanding of the Soviet Union.

HEALTH INSURANCE EXPANDED IN SCOPE

Revised Law Passed by 79th Diet Will Go Into Effect This Coming April

With a drastic revision having been effected in the Health Insurance Law, a wider range of insured and their family members will be enabled to enjoy the benefit of the law.

This revision was passed at the 79th Imperial Diet session last January and will be published in the Official Gazette today. The revised law will be put into effect on April 1 next year.

Two major changes highlight the revision; namely, the unification of the two health insurance laws respectively for employes of firms and for industrial workers and the expansion of its application.

The law for employes of firms hitherto in effect limited the insured to those whose annual income does not exceed ¥1,200. With the revision, it has become applicable to those with an annual income of less than ¥1,800 or a monthly pay of ¥150.

Meanwhile, the same law which has been compulsorily applied to firms with more than 10 employes will be applied to those having more than five employes.

As the result of this revision, 450,000 more employes will be privileged with the right of utilizing the Health Insurance Law.

In its application to the family members of insured, the law, which has so far been applicable to them only in case the fee for single medical treatment or operation exceeds ¥10, will now cover any charge. Moreover, the sum of ¥20 for delivery will be increased to ¥30.

The term of the allowance for the insured suffering from tuberculosis will be prolonged from half a year to one year.

By virtue of this drastic revision, the burden of medical fees of the 7,000,000 workers and employes of this country is expected to be alleviated remarkably.

Franco Is Prepared With Full Defense To Hold Neutrality

(Continued From Page 1)

mination to cooperate with Chancellor Adolf Hitler in the construction of a European New Order, in the opinion of observers here.

In his speech General Franco is reported to have directed his severe criticism against democracy, liberalism and capitalism as well.

Spain Interns Canadian Pilots

Domei

LISBON, December 8.—With its fuel running short, a British Army's two-motored Lockheed Hudson plane made a forced landing in the hilly region in the neighborhood of Lisbon yesterday morning. The four Canadian soldiers who manned the plane were immediately held in detention.

Kansai Notes

The first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on Tuesday was observed by the citizens of Kobe from early morning when groups representing the various district and neighborhood associations throughout the city paid homage to the fallen heroes of the Imperial Forces at the Gokoku Shrine in Kamitsutsui and other shrines.

In the afternoon from 2 o'clock, thousands thronged the Recreation Ground to attend the Hyogo Prefecture Citizens' Rally held in commemoration of the auspicious day. The rally was opened with the reading of the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and Great Britain by Governor Ichiro Narita of Hyogo. Following this, many leading personages addressed the multitude with stirring speeches. Among the notable people present were German Consul-General K. A. Balser, Italian Consul-General E. Baistrocchi and Chinese Consul-General Fan Hansheng.

Passers-by in the main streets of Kobe were given a treat during the day when the combined bands of the secondary schools in the city paraded along the major thoroughfares playing patriotic airs familiar to all.

The Indian community, also, joined in with the Japanese in observing the war anniversary. At 9 a.m., a large party of local Indians visited the Gokoku Shrine to pray for the repose of the spirits of fallen Japanese officers and men. Later in the day, a tea party was held at the Indian Social Society beginning at 3 p.m., not only all the Indian residents attending but also many Japanese guests.

Press Comments

Thursday, December 10

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Decision of Spain

NICHI NICHI—Unity of East Asiatic Peoples Is Firm

ASAHI—Outline of Manchoukuo's Basic National Policies

Decision of Spain

TOKYO SHIMBUN—General Francisco Franco in expressing his determination to cooperate with Germany and Italy for the construction of a new order in Europe, at the inaugural meeting of the National Committee of the Phalanx Party December 8 demonstrated his superb self-confidence in the face of agitations by the United States and Britain and with the war so near at Spain's door.

Spain, which had been maintaining strict neutrality since the outbreak of the European War, has come to criticize quite bitterly the marauding actions of the United States and Britain as seen in their invasion of North Africa. The press and broadcast opinions in Spain are taking the line that by their depredations the United States and Britain have profited the Axis forces and the longer the war is frozen the more they are likely to suffer in the way of communications and supplies. It is not likely that should the Anglo-American forces prove victorious, France would so willingly hand over its possessions to them. The fate of France cannot but make other nations reflect on theirs.

Those nations which have been hesitating between one course and another cannot but be roused to some action. Such are the views being expressed in Spain. As General Franco says, Spain naturally has her own policy, but that it is for the new order and not the old is something we can be sure of.

Unity of East Asiatic Peoples Is Firm

NICHI NICHI—Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Nippon, Manchoukuo and China have worked in close cooperation for the realization of the common ideal of a Co-Prosperity Sphere and have shown solidarity unprecedented in the history of Asia. With the progress of the war, moreover, Manchoukuo and China have become more and more positive in their contributions to Nippon.

The Manchoukuo Government on the occasion of the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia announced the fundamental policy of the State to guide the second construction program, emphasizing the concentration of all available resources on the prosecution of the total war and contribution to the completion of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. The inseparable relationship of Manchoukuo with the War of Greater East Asia has been thoroughly understood by the leaders of Manchoukuo from the outset but the fundamental policy just enunciated has plainly marked out its course.

"No East Asia without Nippon" is a phrase which Chief Executive Wang Ching-wei frequently employs. This describes the prevailing situation in East Asia quite accurately and at the same time indicates the positive nature of the cooperation being given by China.

Nippon is fighting with its national fortunes at stake in order to smash the imperialism of the United States and Britain and to bring Greater East Asia back to its own estate so that its members may prosper together. Thus it is a total war for entire Greater East Asia. All its members should therefore fully comprehend the objects of our common struggle.

We deeply admire the determination of Premier Pibul Songgram in pledging that Thailand would share sacrifices with Nippon until the final victory is won, expressed on the occasion of the first anniversary of the war. Nippon is taking the brunt of the Anglo-American front. It is only by the various other members of the sphere rendering assistance from the rear that the historic aims of the war can be achieved.

Outline of Manchoukuo's Basic National Policies

ASAHI—The Government of Manchoukuo, on December 8, the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the day on which the 43,000,000 people of that Empire was to renew their determination for perfect accomplishment of the aims of the current sacred campaign, announced an outline of its basic national policies, clarifying thereby a fundamental policy which is to form the basis for its various national policies in the stage of the State's second-period construction in the next 10 years.

This outline of Manchoukuo's basic national policies, besides the fundamental policy underlying them all, covers political, the people's welfare and economic measures. In it we find that all the State's administration is concentrated on the single point of winning complete victory in this sacred campaign of the War of Greater East Asia, aiming at the secure establishment of a defense State structure to cope with the current emergency situation.

In the outline of the basic national policies is clarified a policy in detail concerning many important matters covering a revision of the principle of "one industry or work for one company" which is to be viewed as representing a revision of "An Outline of Manchoukuo's Economic Construction" of 1933 which is said to constitute the Great Charter for enforcement of Manchoukuo's economic policy and measures, training of the nation, promotion of education and culture, development and enhancement of heavy and light industries, etc. All Manchoukuo's future measures, therefore, will be enforced along the line of this outline of the basic national policies, and this indeed must be said to have an epoch-making significance.

As to the decision of this basic outline, it is said that the Hsinking leaders have exercised careful consideration for a lengthy period of one full year, and upon forcible operation of this plan it is confidently expected that new marvelous strides will be achieved by Manchoukuo in the next 10 years in its national growth far surpassing its astounding achievements scored already in the past 10 years. Thus with its ever more repleted national power Manchoukuo, together with its East Asiatic allies with Nippon operating as their central pivotal force, will be able to play a great role in accomplishment of the historic mission of the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

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FILIPINO STRESSES NEED OF WORKING WITH NIPPON

Aquino, Vice-Chief of Reconstruction Body, Assures Co-operation of Islanders

Domei

MANILA, December 8.—Only through wholehearted Filipino cooperation in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere can the Philippines be reborn as a member of Greater East Asia, declared former Home Secretary, Benigno S. Aquino, V. President of the New Philippines Reconstruction Service Association, at the inaugural ceremony of the Association held here this afternoon.

"At the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia," Mr. Aquino said, "the Philippines declared war against Japan instead of the United States because of the mistaken policy of the Philippine Governmental leaders.

"Today, however, the Filipinos are not lagging behind in cooperating with Japan in the prosecution of its holy war and, simultaneously are working together with other East Asiatic peoples for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

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GREAT TRIBUTE PAID TO NIPPON FOR WAR GAINS

Reich Propaganda Minister Goebbels Lauds Efforts of Ally at Press Conference

STRUCK AT RIGHT TIME

Glorious Results of Nippon Unparalleled in World History —Close Ties Stressed

Domei

BERLIN, December 8.—Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda and Publicity, yesterday paid high tribute to the war efforts of Japan at a Japanese press interview on the eve of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Stating that he wanted to express the sentiments of the German people to Japan and the Japanese people on the occasion of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Dr. Goebbels said that the news of Japan's participation in the current war was warmly welcomed by the German people.

Declaring that the Japanese people rose at the most opportune moment when the world had reached a grave turning-point, Dr Goebbels went on to say that Japan, since the outbreak of hostilities, has scored glorious results, the like of which have never been seen before in the history of the world. It is clear that Japan, during the past one year, has already acquired territories sufficient for its maintenance and to enlarge Japan's Lebensraum.

Despite the fact that Anglo-American propaganda is broadcasting that a long term war would be favorable to them, now that the Axis Powers have secured additional natural and food resources, a long drawn-out war would be decidedly in favor of the Axis Powers, he strongly asserted.

While it is needless to elucidate on the sentiments of the German people toward Japan, Dr. Goebbels said, the German people are greatly impressed with the following two points: (1) while both Britain and the United States are fighting in "fits and starts," Japan is pursuing the war according to meticulously prepared strategic plan and has obtained astounding war results; (2) the German people have learned from newspaper reports about the heroic actions of the Japanese officers and men, which has aroused in them a common feeling. Dr. Goebbels pointed out that the patriotism and absolute loyalty to the Throne are great characteristics of the Japanese people and that they cannot be imitated.

Dr. Goebbels further said that he was greatly moved at the report of Japanese soldiers fighting on the battlefields carrying with them the ashes of their comrades and the fact that His Majesty the Emperor personally pays respects at the Yasukuni Shrine and grants posthumous promotions to officers and men, a fact which is greatly envied by the German people.

In conclusion, Dr. Goebbels said that mutual respect begets friendship now existing between Japan and Germany are not motivated by profit incentive but by spirit and therefore, are everlasting.

DECOUX ARRIVES IN SAIGON

F.I.C. Governor-General Calls on Nippon Officials

Domei

SAIGON, December 7.—Governor-General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux arrived here this morning from Hanoi via Hue accompanied by members of his suite, it was officially announced today.

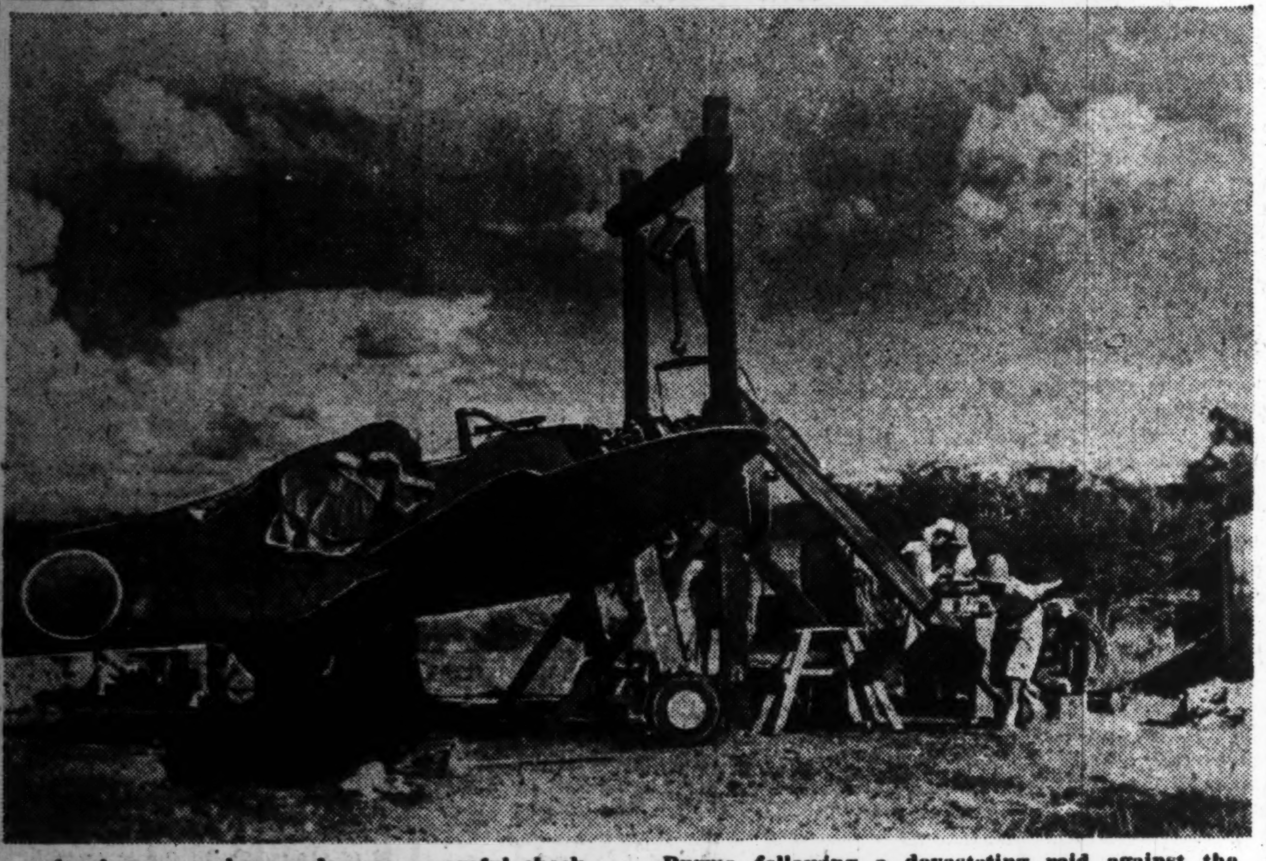
It is understood that Vice-Admiral Decoux made this trip to pay official calls at the Nippon Government offices here and also to inspect conditions in southern Indo-China. He is expected to remain here until the middle of next month.

To Develop Java Sulphur

Domei

BATAVIA, December 8.—To cope with the increasing consumption of sulphur for industrial purposes in parallel with the progress of construction operations in the Southern Regions, the Japanese Military Administration in Java has decided to start a large-scale development of sulphur mines within the island. In preparation, a giant refinery will be erected in the vicinity of Batavia.

Keeping the Plane in Trim



An Army warplane undergoes a careful check-up and overhauling at an undisclosed air base in Burma following a devastating raid against the enemy. (Passed by the War Ministry).

REICH PAPERS LAUD JAPAN'S SUCCESSES

December 8, 1941, Showed Undividable Unity of Tripartite Pact Powers

(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

BERLIN, December 8.—This day last year when Japan took up the challenge of the Anglo-Saxon powers declaring war on the United States and Britain is fully recognized by all signatories of the Tripartite Pact whose war in Europe and Asia forms an undividable unity, writes a German diplomatic commentator.

The agreement between Japan, Germany and Italy for joint prosecution of the war of December 11, 1941 and the military convention between the three Powers of January 18, 1942 are guaranteeing the decision of the Axis Powers to continue the war against Britain and the United States in close cooperation with Japan until the victorious end, the commentator said.

Continuing the commentator says:

Japan in Superior Position

"From the beginning of the war in the Pacific the Japanese armed forces proved to possess a unique striking power which within a short time secured for Japan the hegemony in this area, leading to the capture of the most important raw material resources that had hitherto been in the possession of the Anglo-Saxon powers.

"The balance which Japan and her allies will be able to strike today considerably differs from the balance which the American President attempts to evade by decreeing that the 7th of December should be a day of 'national silence' in the United States. The ninety days within which time the Japanese Forces were to be swept away from the waves of the Pacific have become one fateful year at the end of which the President of the United States should ask himself whether his systematic sabotage of the Japanese readiness for peace had been the right war towards a materialization of his plan to obtain world hegemony or whether flight into the war will actually succeed in diverting the attention of the American public from his helplessness regarding the inner political problems of the United States. The recent wartime economic measures which Roosevelt has announced seem to reveal the contrary.

"All these facts are strengthening the nations of the Three Power Pact in their determination to reject all Anglo-Saxon attempts at interfering with the European or East Asiatic affairs.

"Moreover, Japan, Germany and Italy are fighting in the East Asiatic and the European area respectively for the welfare, order and security that are necessary for the reconstruction of this area. They never thought of attacking the Western Hemisphere and energetically they are rejecting any attempt at intervention or exploitation in their own realm. Roosevelt's claim to fight for the democracy and liberty of the small democratic nations is nothing but a pretext of camouflaging the real imperialistic

(Continued on Page 2)

Tojo Gets Message From Wang I-Tang On War Anniversary

Domei

PEKING, December 8.—Wang I-tang, chairman of the North China Political Council, today sent a telegraphic message to Premier General Hideki Tojo of Japan reaffirming North China's further cooperation with Japan in the prosecution of the war, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Chairman Wang also dispatched similar messages to Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Navy Minister, Masayuki Tani, Foreign Minister and Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, of Japan, as well as to President Wang Ching-wei of China, Premier Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo and Prince Teh, Chairman of the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia.

BELATED ANNOUNCEMENT OF HAWAIIAN LOSSES HIT

Walsh, Wheeler Attack Washington Authorities for Policy Of Concealing Facts

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 7.—Severe attacks have been directed toward Washington authorities by members of Congress as well as by the press in America over the delay in announcing details of the Pearl Harbor debacle which were finally made public last Sunday.

According to a Washington dispatch, David Walsh, chairman of the Senate, Naval Affairs Committee reproached the Government for the one year delay in publishing particulars of the Pearl Harbor disaster and stated that the vital importance of air power in modern warfare has been proven by the Pearl Harbor fiasco.

Burton Wheeler, Isolationist member of the Senate, also attacked the authorities for the policy of concealing facts from the public.

In the meantime, information from London states that the Daily Mirror has also denounced the Washington Government for its policy of concealing facts with propaganda by declaring in its editorial, "One ounce of truth is better than one ton of false information."

HONGKONG SEES CEREMONY

Ground-Breaking Rites of Memorial Tower for Heroes Held

Domei

HONGKONG, December 8.—Attended by Nippon Army and Navy authorities and high civil officials, including Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, Governor-General of Hongkong, the ground-breaking ceremony for the site of the Hongkong Memorial Tower was held here this afternoon.

The tower will mark the hill west of Kimberley Hill, where the most furious battle for the capture of Hongkong raged, and will honor the memory of the Nippon officers and men, who were killed on the South China front, since the Imperial Expeditionary Forces' landing at Bias Bay and in the seizure of Hongkong.

FILIPINOS TO FORM NEW SERVICE ORGAN

Objective Will Be to Push Reconstruction Efforts in the Philippines

Domei

MANILA, December 7.—A new Philippines Service Association will be formally organized here on December 8 on the occasion of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War to serve as the pivot of all reconstruction activities in the Philippines by the Filipinos in cooperation with the Japanese Military Administration, it was learned Today.

The proposed association will be operated on the basis of the fundamental principles that construction of a Co-Prosperity Sphere involving the co-ordination of all the East Asiatic races alone is the only way for the creation of new East Asia as the stabilizing force of the world and for the paving the way for the construction of the new Philippines.

The creation of the new association is regarded as particularly significant since it is being organized purely on the initiative and spontaneous will and desire of the Filipino leaders, including Jorge B Vargas, Chief of the Central Administrative Organ.

According to the present plan, the new body will be headed by Mr. Vargas as President, to be assisted by Benigno Aquino, former Minister of Internal Affairs, as Vice-President.

Under the supervision of Mr. Vargas, a Secretariat-General will be organized with Mr. Aquino concurrently as Secretary-General.

The Secretariat-General will control five bureaus of general affairs, investigation and planning, local branches, publicity, and archives and accounts.

Under the control of the headquarters of the Association, local branches of the association will be organized in principal states and cities where governors or mayors will serve as branch-chiefs. Association branches will in turn control ward branches which will be composed by leaders of different wards.

All Filipinos, irrespective of sex, who are desirous of cooperating with the reconstruction activities of the islands, are qualified to become members of the service association, it is understood.

The activities of the proposed association includes well-managed control over spiritual, social, physical,

(Continued on Page 2)

HINDUS IN JAVA STRESS ACTION TO FREE INDIA

Resolution to Thank Japanese Military Forces Passed at Meeting

1,500 INDIANS ATTEND

100,000 Guilders Donated to Headquarters of League At Bangkok

Domei

BATAVIA, December 9.—The Java branch of the Hindu League passed resolutions yesterday to thank the Japanese Military Forces as well as to protest British tyranny against India, during a rally marking the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, with approximately 1,500 Hindus attending. The meeting also unanimously agreed to donate 100,000 guilders to the headquarters of the Hindu League in Bangkok.

The League resolution aimed against Great Britain declared, "We the Hindu residents of Java are not deceived by British and American conceptions of Democracy.

"All Hindus at home and abroad are striving to emancipate themselves from British oppression, and it is our firm conviction that there can be no real peace without freedom for India."

Emphasizing that the moment is here for 400 million Indians to free themselves from maltreatment and poverty the protest demanded "Britain, withdraw from India immediately."

Bose Exhorts Indians

Domei

BERLIN, December 8.—Subhas Chandra Bose, leader of the Forward Block, enthusiastically urged Indian leaders and people today to intensify their campaign against Britain, stating that no better time than the present exists for the realization of India's independence, in a radio message from Berlin.

Mr. Bose said the World War II has entered its second stage with the scales of the war tipping decidedly in favor of Axis Powers In the last World War, Germany was blockaded by Britain, but now the contrary is the case with Axis Powers occupying one territory after another, Mr. Bose stated.

The Indian leader declared that in the blueprint of the postwar world prepared by the enemy there absolutely is no place for "Free India," and even if there should be some practical significance in the Atlantic Charter, it is quite plain that it will not be applicable to India.

"Now is the best time for India to rise for its independence, for the British influence has been ousted from Europe while in East Asia its strongholds either already have collapsed or is rendered harmless," the Indian leader concluded.

BURMA DEFENSE CADETS HOLD DEMONSTRATIONS

Domei

RANGOON, December 9.—The results of intensive and disciplined military training of the Burmese army under the instruction of Japanese officers were displayed for the first time yesterday when cadets belonging to the Burmese Defense forces gave demonstrations at the former race course here.

The drill was held as an event to commemorate the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Colonel Thankin On Sane, Commander of the Burmese Army, and other leading officers as well, as thousands of Burmese witnessed the drill.

Malay, Batavia, Borneo Are Given Purely Asiatic Names by Committee

Malay British and Dutch Borneo and Batavia have been renamed Malai, North and South Borneo and Dya-Karta, according to an announcement issued by the Board of Information on Wednesday.

The new names were selected by a committee headed by Naoki Hoshino, Cabinet Chief Secretary, which was established for the purpose on June 4. The reason for the renaming of the above places, it is understood, was to give purely Asiatic names to the distorted and Anglicized names given by the former British and Dutch rulers in the Southern Regions.

The committee which chose the names were composed of members from the War, Navy and Education Ministries as well as the Vice-President of the Board of Information. Its first report was submitted on Wednesday, and after an explanation by Chairman Hoshino, the decision was taken to make the announcement immediately.

IMPERIAL NAVY DESTROYED PRINCE OF WALES, REPULSE, JUST ONE YEAR AGO, TODAY

'From Defensive to Offensive War,' Is American Slogan for 2nd Year

Power of Japan Realized as Enemy Making Every Effort to Hold Solomons Area, Vital to U.S.-Australia Supply Route

By TAKAMOTO HOSOKAWA
By Arrangement With the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

BUENOS AIRES, December 8.—"Let's keep on winning in the second year of the war," is the slogan which has been adopted by Japan for use in its war operations during the second year of the Greater East Asia War. America also has a slogan. It is, "From defensive to offensive action."

The American Government is doing all it can to restore the confidence of the people in its ability to pull the country through the war. It is endeavoring to have the people attach great importance to the move by America in invading French North Africa which was taken in the middle of November, and to believe that this move will create a situation which will find America on the offensive instead of on the defensive in the second year of the War of Greater East Asia.

Public Backing Sought

In this manner, the American Government is exerting every effort toward making the people unite in supporting the measures which have been adopted by it to strengthen America's war structure.

From a corner of the White House, President Roosevelt is continually talking to the people in the following strain:

"The first year of the war has been a year of uninterrupted succession of defeats for America in Europe as well as in the Pacific. But there are two factors which will warrant us in expecting that the second year of the war will be a year when the Allies will change to offensive from defensive action. They are the sea battles of the Solomons, unequaled in history, which have been in progress since American troops landed on Guadalcanal Island, and the second front which has been established by the Allies in North Africa. It behooves the people not to be unnecessarily pessimistic. But neither should they be unduly optimistic. It is up to them to unite in achieving the war aims of the Allies. They must shed blood before they can hope to emerge victorious from the war."

The Americans are incapable constitutionally of uniting in devotion to service for their country. They are strangers to the idea of a na-

(Continued on Page 2)

INFLATIONARY TREND CONFRONTS BRITAIN

Debts and Taxes Mount Daily As Shortage Becomes Acute in Coal, Rubber, Foodstuffs

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 7.—Due to the successive reverses including the loss of numerous warships and important naval bases, Britain now is confronted with an inevitable advent of inflationary tendencies resulting from an acute shortage of raw materials and commodities.

Particularly noteworthy is the growing stringency of the supply of raw materials especially coal.

With the domestic production of coal almost exclusively allotted for military purposes and without any prospects for the imports of coal from abroad, Britons are about to face the cold winter without any heating facilities.

In March this year, coal miners throughout England threatened to go on a strike, demanding higher wages. The danger of a general strike was avoided by a compromise plan devised by the Government, but the insular production of coal dropped sharply since.

According to British Secretary of Mines, David Grenfell, Britain needs 124,000,000 tons of coal for domestic consumption as well as for exports to colonies. This apparently necessitates a weekly production of 44,000,000 tons.

The actual production at England mines falls far below the actual demand.

Despite all patch-up measures enforced by the Government, the shortage of coal supply never has ceased to become aggravated.

Another fatal blow to Britain concerning the supply of raw-materials was the sharp restriction placed on the supply of crude rubber, resulting from the loss of Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies.

Prior to the outbreak of the war, England imported 100,000 tons of crude rubber from abroad every month, and little attention was paid to the production of artificial rubber.

Dumbfounded by the sharp fall of the supply of crude rubber, the British Government has made desperate attempts to reclaim golf-balls and other rubber materials from private quarters. The pro-

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. IMPERIALISTS OUT TO OUST BRITISH

Attacks on English Colonial Policy Creates Serious Rift In Relations

(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ZURICH, December 9.—Commenting on the growing rift between the United States and Britain due to the scathing attacks on British imperialism launched by Wendell Willkie, Henry Luce, Walter Davenport and others, the Daily Mail reports that these men are being cleverly utilized by influential American organizations which are out to replace British imperialism with American imperialism.

It is recalled that Willkie began his withering criticism of British imperialism immediately after Prime Minister Winston Churchill's recent speech in which the latter said he intended to preserve, not "liquidate", the British Empire.

That the divergence of opinions regarding the subject of imperialism presents a grave danger to Anglo-American friendship was stressed in an article appearing in the London Times recently by Majorie Bellam, lecturer on colonial administration at Oxford University. The article emphasized that America's attitude regarding British imperialism was only an expression of America's political tradition, that the United States itself was born out of a denial of the British Empire and that American democracy has been nurtured in the tradition of anti-Imperialism. Declaring that it is necessary for Britain to make clear its colonial policy, the author of the article went on to say that the present controversy is destined to become a serious menace to the present friendship between America and Britain.

Cotton on Negros Isle

Domei

MANILA, December 8.—Paralleling the progress of cotton planting operations in Luzon Island, cotton cultivation is also scheduled to start in Negros Island, in the Visayan Area, by the end of this month, it was learned here today. A group of 47 experts, including 10 Filipinos, will leave here soon for the island to supervise large-scale planting operations.

Activities of Japanese Planes on Epochal Day Described

WEATHER IS HANDICAP

Death-Defying Naval Eagles Blast 'Unsinkable' British Warship Into Briny Deep

An unsavory one for the enemy and a most glorious one for Japan, the first anniversary of the sinking of the "unsinkable" Prince of Wales and the Repulse, battleships that constituted the mainstays of the British fleet in East Asiatic waters, falls on today.

Today is the day says the Nichi Nichi on which the navies of the world were amazed to receive the news that Japanese Naval Aircraft had sunk these mighty battleships in the face of the long-standing naval legend that aircraft alone are insufficient to sink a battleship, following almost on the heels of the astonishing feat at Pearl Harbor.

This irreparable disaster off Malaya has compelled the navies of the United States and Britain completely to alter their lines of strategy for the future.

Calling on Captain X, who commanded the Naval Air Unit which sank the two British battleships, at a certain base, a Nichi Nichi correspondent obtained the following first-hand account of the thrilling encounter:

"It was in the afternoon of December 9 that we received the first report of our submarines in search of enemy warships that a hostile fleet had been sighted. When a seaman of the wireless room rushed into my room and handed me a piece of paper, I read it at a glance and could not help exclaiming: 'Done it!' It was an opportunity for which I had been planning and waiting with such ill-repressed patience. Even before the outbreak of the war, it was common knowledge that Britain had sent a powerful fleet to reinforce its seapower in East Asia. Gradually it became clear that the fleet in question was composed of the 'unsinkable' Prince of Wales and the Repulse and auxiliaries and that its object was to prevent Japanese landings on Malaya. We realized that we must destroy the fleet at any cost if the Malay campaign was not to suffer such interference by sea. There was not a moment to be lost. The thought uppermost in our minds, therefore, was how to trap these British capital ships before they could work any mischief. It was at that very moment that we received the welcome news.

Enemy Ships Discovered

"I can hardly find adequate words to express the emotion that filled all of us then at the base. All was animation there. Between the small hours and dawn of December 8 when the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and Britain was granted us, the first, historic night bombing attack had been conducted against Singapore, the main enemy base in East Asia. Our naval air force made Singapore by starlight and took the enemy by surprise. The following day, the air force had a most busy time searching for the enemy in South China waters and incessantly pounding the Quantan airdrome. Owing to the foul weather in their direction, the search unit came back without having sighted any enemy ships but the Quantan attack unit came home in triumph, having downed more than a dozen enemy planes.

"It was then that the report of having sighted the enemy fleet was received from the scouting submarines. The fatigue of the airmen and ground crew from ceaseless operations fell away and at a command from headquarters, preparations for attack were completed in no time. Shortly before sundown, naval air units of bombers and torpedo-planes took off in search of the enemy. But that night there was a squall over the China Sea and general weather conditions were extremely bad. Gnashing our teeth in chagrin we radioed, at midnight on December 10, to the planes to return. The units had carried heavy explosives and were flying in pitch

(Continued on Page 2)

EAGER COOPERATION GIVEN BY MALAYANS

Shonan Residents Heartily Support Reconstruction Work for Co-Prosperity Sphere

Domei

SHONAN, December 7.—With the arrival of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, one of the most encouraging signs for future prosperity of Shonanto lies in the enthusiasm with which Malaya's varied races are cooperating with the Japanese Military Administration in activities for the realization of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

A constructive stride toward the speedy restoration of conditions in Malaya took place in October this year with the organization of neighborhood associations which has had the effect of bringing the Chinese, Malayan and Indian inhabitants closer together.

With the enhancement of friendly relation among Malaya's racial groups, people of different creeds and color today are working cheerfully together in various industries including shipbuilding, agriculture and mechanical work-shops.

The organization of neighborhood associations, has contributed immensely toward the maintenance of peace and order in Shonanto, relieving the police of difficulties they have had in the past of preserving harmony among the racial groups.

Under the new system of neighborhood associations, the smallest unit constitutes a squad of 30 members; 10 squads making a group; 10 groups, totaling 3,000 members, forming a district.

The management of the divisions are looked after by leaders who are men of high moral character selected from among the inhabitants.

The formation of the neighborhood associations has brought enlightenment and happiness to native residential quarters as these associations have become centers for the assistance and guidance of natives in various activities.

With the growing demand for native skilled laborers and technicians in reconstruction activities, a mechanical school was opened in the city of October 1. The desire of the natives to be of assistance in the rehabilitation work was witnessed in the immediate enrollment of a large number of native youths ranging from 15 to 25 years of age.

Interviewed by this correspondent, the Japanese principal of the new school, who formerly was a teacher of a girl's high school in Mie Prefecture, recently extolled the enthusiasm shown by the students.

"I was surprised at the eagerness of the students," the principal said. "Though we at first thought that a daily six-hour course would be rather long for the natives, we have been pleased by their 100 per cent attendance."

The new school offers a one-year course in mechanics in which the students are taught the fundamentals relative to the manufacturing of aircraft and automobiles as well as other technical work. During the first phase of instruction, the students are mainly taught the Japanese language.

To facilitate trade among the East Asiatic nations, the construction of wooden ships is under full swing in Shonan and at other places in Malaya, and in this work, Chinese capital and labor are playing a prominent part. In this connection, it may be recalled a shipbuilders association was formed by Chinese residents following the Japanese occupation in order to assist in the construction of wooden sea-craft.

Filipinos to Form New Service Organ

(Continued From Page 1)

economic and cultural activities by the Filipinos with the ultimate aim placed at cultivating the traditional oriental virtues among the Filipinos such as the spirit to respect self-conviction, patriotism, valor, discipline and labor service.

Meanwhile, the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines this afternoon issued a verbal statement regarding the proposed creation of the New Philippines Reconstruction Service Association as follow:

"It is to be congratulated that the organization of the New Philippines Reconstruction Service Association by the people of the Philippines has materialized by the spontaneous will of the Filipinos. The construction of the new Philippines as a link of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere certainly will depend much on the activities of the new association. The Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines is ready to spare no efforts to help the new body and will pay close attention to the future development of the new body."

Nippon Owner of Sumatra Rubber Plantation Returns to Find Native Workers Waiting Him

A remarkable example of the cooperative spirit of the people of Sumatra with the Nipponese was shown in a dramatic reunion of Tatsuzo Hayakawa, manager of a rubber plantation in Shantal on the east coast of Sumatra, and his employes, that took place November 4, according to the Nichi Nichi.

Mr. Hayakawa was arrested by the Dutch officials at the time of the outbreak of the current war and was sent to Australia and after being released from detention, came back to his farm after one year's absence.

He went to Malaya when young and then to Sumatra where he managed a rubber plantation for 19 years. With the situation becoming ever more strained prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, he sent his family to Nippon but he himself remained at Shantal to protect his land.

His plantation in Shantal covers 10,000 acres and had been credited by the Dutch East Indies Government as excellent. His workers included Chinese, Javanese, Malays and Indians.

With the outbreak of the hostilities, machineries and important documents of Mr. Hayakawa's plantation were plundered but his employes stuck to their benevolent master's land under the strict vigilance of the Dutch officials.

November 4 ushered in a day of happiness to Mr. Hayakawa's employes, for their kind master came back to his plantation after a year's detention. Under the Rising Sun flag waving atop the pole in front of the office of the farm, the Javanese, Malay and Indian workers listened to Mr. Hayakawa who said that as he was now in the service of the authorities he could not tell whether he will come to the plantation again but he urged his employes to work harder for the happiness of all.

The event clearly showed how much the natives of Sumatra are devoted to the people of Nippon and how much efforts the Nipponese are rendering for the local administration in disregard of own interests.

In this connection, Mrs. Hayakawa, who is now living in Chiba City said in an interview Tuesday:

"It was in May last year that I last saw my husband. I received a letter from him last month by which I learned for the first time that he was alive. Our sons and a daughter are all wishing to return to Sumatra as early as possible. I am also hoping to work in the South together with my husband."

Inflationary Trend Confronts Britain

(Continued From Page 1)

duction of munitions using rubber has declined sharply.

Britain is also being troubled by the increasing shortage of foodstuffs and ship-bottoms.

Under the leadership of Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, R. S. Hudson, the British Government is engrossed in bolstering farm production with a slogan, "Farm and Win the War.' The result so far seems to be an utter disappointment. Despite the Government propaganda that Britain had an unprecendented bumper crop of all cereals, self-sufficiency of foodstuffs in Britain is encircly hopeless.

Rations of meat, bread, butter and milk have dwindled miserably. A recent report from London revealed that in order to cope with the acute drop in wheat production, the British Government decided to mix potato starch with flour to make bread.

The only consolation to the Britons is the huge stocks of black tea. But the Britons, much as they love their afternoon tea cannot live on tea entirely.

The increasing number of merchant ships which have been ceaselessly sunk by the Axis has offered another dark problem to Britain, as the shortage of merchant vessels has completely isolated it from the outer world. The situation is assuming a graver aspect as the sabotage among stevedores at important English ports has become rampant.

To make matters worse, the English people now have come to face a financial bankruptcy.

According to the Economist, the tax burden of the British has become heavy since the outbreak of the war. The journal said that citizens with a monthly income of £100 pay 27.6 per cent for taxes while those having a monthly income of £50,000 are requried to pay 93.6 per cent in taxes.

With the rising cost of living, which is conservatively estimated to have increased by more than 30 per cent within the last year, there distinctly is seen the strong existence of latent inflationary tendencies in Britain.

The Economist reports that nominal wages in England have risen by 31-32 per cent since the war and the actual incomes of wage-earners have gained by 47.5 per cent. However ,the actual increase of wages apparently is far more wider-margined.

While the stabilization of wages is the pivot of inflationary tendencies, the Government so far has failed to fix any definite policy, and even economic experts in England admit that the advent of acute inflationary tendencies will be inevitable even if wages are well-stabilized.

Foreign debts of Britain have risen astronomically since it entered the war, British debts to the United States alone already have reached £6,489,000,000. In contrast, British assets in its colonies and dominions have sharply decreased. For an example, British India and a debt of £375,000,000 in March, 1936. India now has a debt of only £66,000,000 to Britain. Experts believe that Britain will become a debtor to India within one year.

With the future war and financial prospects dark and pessimistic, the fall of the "Great" Britain Empire is now a question of time, much as it may desperately try to retain its nominal prestige.

Hankow Women Donate

Domei

HANKOW, December 7.—The Dai-Nippon Woman's Association here today donated ¥1,000 each to the Japanese Army and Navy in Hankow on the occasion of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Reich Papers Laud Japan's Successes

(Continued from Page 1)

and selfish aims of the United States.

"On the first anniversary of the outbreak of the war between Japan and the Anglo-Saxon nations, the countries of the Three Power Pact are firmly convinced that no enemy alliance will be strong enough to hinder the powerful development of the political, military and economic strength of the Three Power Pact nations nor to shake their immutable belief in final victory."

American Losses Heavy

The Volklischer Beobachter also writing on the past 12 months, says that since the day of the Pearl Harbor attack on December 8, 1941, the United States has lost all its strong points, its influence and wealth in East Asia while its naval power has been considerably shaken.

The article says:

"The answer, given by Japan a year ago to the blackmailers on the East coast of the Pacific will be admired for all times by all nations who possess national honor and grandeur.

"The Japanese method of starting a struggle with a blitz attack against Hawaii, Hongkong and Singapore was not only the right method against merciless gangsters of the type of Roosevelt and Churchill but was also carried out with courage and gallantry.

"Right from the very beginning the German soldier became aware of the fact that he had found a partner being inspired by the same soldierly spirit. The first year of our common struggle has confirmed all those expectations that had been raised in our hearts since that first hour."

The Volklischer Beobachter furthermore shows a map, covering an entire page, illustrating most impressively Japan's present positions of power and those tremendous victories that had been gained in the huge Pacific area as well as in the Indian Ocean.

JAPANESE MINISTERS IN CHINA TO CONFER

Domei

NANKING, December 6.—Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to China, who returned here last Wednesday from Tokyo, has decided to call a two-day conference of ministers and consuls-general under his jurisdiction beginning December 17, it was revealed here today.

It is understood the purpose of the conference is to facilitate the operation of the new structure of the Japanese diplomatic service in China. In the course of the conference Ambassador Shigemitsu will give instructions as regards the fundamental principles for the operation of the new structure, while all those present will be asked to express their opinions frankly.

Among those attending the meeting will be Minister Tateki Horiuchi at Nanking, Minister Kiyonori Shiozawa at Peking, Minister Tamio Iwasaki at Kalgan and Minister Akiyoshi Tajiri at Shanghai.

The conference will be the first of its kind to be held since the outbreak of the China Affair, and as such its outcome is being closely watched.

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FROM DEFENSIVE TO OFFENSIVE WAR

(Continued From Page 1)

tion united in resolution to serve the state which is gripping the people of Japan today.

Agreed on Slogan

But they have a way of their own to meet the situation which is confronting their country.

Confirmed believers in individualism, they are agreed on how to deal with the situation facing their country in a realistic manner. By degrees the fighting spirit peculiar to them, a headlong sort of fighting spirit, is growing following the series of defeats which they experienced in the first year of the war.

This is the explanation of how it has come about that the rulers and people of America are in agreement on the slogan, "From defensive to offensive action," under which they will face the second year of the war.

Next, the question arises of how America expects to fight in the second year of the war.

In this connection, a notable serial article by Hanson Baldwin, military writer on the New York Times, appeared in the journal toward the close of October. In this article, which was an account of the visit he paid to the various fronts in the Pacific, he had the following to say:

"Some of the leaders of the military forces on the spot whom I saw told me that Japan is a far more formidable foe to America than Germany, and that Japan is the No. 1 foe of America. Others, who are apt to consider the present war as a part of the world war, stated to me that Americans should concentrate on defeating Germany, but that it would be a great mistake to consider that the war situation in the Pacific is of secondary importance or is less important than the situation in Europe.

"Still others stressed to me that it is erroneous to think that when Germany is downed it will spell the end of Japan.

"If Japan extends its field of action while we are kept busy, fighting Germany, it will take more than five years to bring Japan to its knees, irrespective of the manner in which the war situation in Europe will end. The position of the Allies in Europe will also be rendered precarious.

Must Check Japan

"This is the reason why we must see to it that we are not slow to act in the Pacific. We must attack Japan incessantly if only to prevent Japan from extending its field of action and to inflict losses on them continually. We must do all this while we are using our main strength against Germany and Italy. Here is the crux of the Pacific war."

It will be safe in thinking that Mr. Baldwin's views reflect the attitude of the American leaders toward the Greater East Asia War in its second year.

It is easy to see that America means to make the waters around the Solomons the scene of a decisive battle against Japan, and that it will be rushing reinforcements to its forces in the area with the Solomons as the center just to make it impossible for Japan to extend its field of action.

Guadalcanal Vital

In the view of the Americans, the fall of Guadalcanal Island to Japan will dislocate the route of supply between the American mainland and Australia, between Australia and India, between India and Iran, between Iran and the Soviet Union, and between India and Chungking. The supply route of America lies between the American mainland and Australia by way of Hawaii. Now, Guadalcanal Island is of vital importance to the various points along this supply route. Thus, its fall will be a serious threat to the route of supply to the American mainland. Moreover, if the island should fall into Japanese hands, the New Hebrides and New Caledonia will also be in danger. The fall of these islands will be a death blow to America in the South Pacific.

Hence it means not only to defend Guadalcanal Island but also to make it a base from which to invade Japan. Whether there is any chance for America to carry the war to the Japanese mainland, even American experts cannot tell.

Many American military experts admit that there are formidable difficulties to be encountered by America in attacking the Japanese mainland. They are stressed in the following points:

1. The supply base of the Japanese Forces operating in waters round the Solomons is much nearer to Guadalcanal Island than the supply base of the American forces in this part of the South Pacific.

2. Japan is in a position to use its entire naval strength in the South Pacific. America is under the necessity of splitting its naval strength for it must maintain a part of its fleet in the Atlantic.

No Unity in Command

3. There is unity in the command of Japanese Forces operating in the South Pacific. There is none in the command of American forces in this region. The commander of the American Pacific Fleet and the commander of the Allied forces in the Southwest Pacific are jointly responsible for action in waters round the Solomons.

The American forces in the South Pacific with the Solomons as the center are under the command of Admiral Chester Niemitz, who in turn takes his orders from Vice-Admiral William Frederic Halsey who has headquarters in New Zealand.

The New Guinea war zone is under the command of General Douglas MacArthur. It was from the district under his command that the long-distance planes which took part in the recent series of battles in the Solomons came.

This disunity of command of the American forces in the South Pacific accounts in part for the reverses which have been suffered by the American forces in the area.

4. The American navy is suffering from a serious shortage of cruisers and destroyers. American experts are agreed that so many American cruisers and destroyers have been sent to the bottom by the Japanese that the American navy now has hardly a sufficient number of ships of these types to permit it to conduct operations in the South Pacific.

5. American military experts are lauding the tactics of the Japanese Forces who have landed on Guadalcanal Island. According to them these Japanese are unbeatable in the art of jungle warfare.

Productive Power Sole Hope

It is on its productive power that America is relying chiefly to pull itself through the war.

In this connection, the American authorities have announced the launching of four aircraft carriers. They state that 13 aircraft carriers are being built in America.

The American authorities also have revealed that four new battleships will be in commission by the end of the year. It seems that the ships which were destroyed in the Battle of Hawaii have yet to be replaced. On the showing of American military experts the lack of aircraft carrier, cruisers, destroyers, and other auxiliary ships will prove a serious hindrance to the movements of the American battleship fleet in the South Pacific.

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IMPERIAL NAVY'S FEAT IS DESCRIBED

(Continued from Page 1)

darkness. I had an anxious time waiting for the first faint sound of their engines. As I watched the sky from under the faint light of the airdrome, they came back one, two three. . . When I was told that all had returned safely and the roll call found every airman present, I breathed a sigh of relief.

"The young lieutenant who commanded the attackers strode up to me. 'I am sorry, sir,' he said and bit his lips. He seemed extremely mortified by the circumstances that had compelled him to return without encountering the enemy. I had no word of consolation for my subordinates who were clinching their fists in chagrin in the faint light of dawn. The enemy had not been located by our air force. I ordered thorough rest for the airmen pending further orders.

"The members of the ground crew who had been waiting patiently for the return of the planes rushed to work checking up and tuning the machines. Despite my orders for thorough rest, some of the airmen mingled with the ground crew assisting them in sheer impatience to be off and at the enemy again.

Submarines Locate Enemy

"A cable was received that at about dawn a Japanese submarine had again discovered the enemy fleet fleeing toward Singapore at a point 150 nautical miles northeast of Kuantan. Japanese submarines in cooperation with the forces landing on Malaya were on guard over the South China Sea and one of them discovered the enemy fleet on December 9 and wired the first report to our Air Forces at a base. Japanese submarines then bravely came into close contact with the enemy fleet to watch its movement. Due, however, to bad weather and a squall, these submarines lost sight of the fleet, but at a certain hour on December 10 they again successfully caught sight of the fleet through their periscopes. It was early in the morning. This was wired to the air base. I ordered all the men to get ready for immediate action. 'We shall never lose them this time' was the grim resolution of all the men of the air forces.

Everything was ready before dawn. All were about to hop off on their death-daring mission. These men had all established brilliant aerial exploits during the China Affair. Some of them had amazing records of having conducted bombings of Chungking and other interior parts of China more than 200 times.

"This time, however, they were going to sink the unsinkable battleship, which Britain took a pride for the world, and I was very much struck by the sight of these gallant fliers who were firmly resolved to carry death right into the formidable foe. They were determined to discharge torpedoes at the enemy battleships and to blast them against the objectives with their own planes, if such was necessary.

"There was, however, no change on the complexion of these flier-warriors. They were as serene as ever. They were simply glad to do what they were ordered and to die for the sake of His Majesty the Emperor. They did not think of anything else. I thought then that this attitude of theirs was the fountain head of real Japanese valor. No time struck me more than that in this sense. I could not hold back the tears welling in my eyes.

"At 12:30 a.m. reconnaissance planes took off.

"Presently a telegram reached us saying that the planes had at last discovered the Prince of Wales and Repulse and that they were in contact with the enemy.

Hop Off for Attack

"Directly, large size bombers and torpedo planes took to the air, and working in cooperation with their comrade planes sealed the fate of the pirate ships.

"In all probability, the enemy fleet steamed toward the waters around Annabas Island from Quantan for the purpose of defending the hinterland of Singapore in the expectation that Japanese army units would attempt to land there at dawn on December when other units landed at Kota Bahru.

"By the grace of heaven the enemy fleet saw fit to wait for our air units.

"It will be seen that from the first our strategy worked out without a hitch. There is a western saying, 'We'l start, half done.' This means that if one begins a thing well he may consider that he is half-way through with his work.

"But throughout the campaign we exercised utmost prudence, strictly observing the saying to the effect that one must not be off guard until he has gained his end.

"Plane No. 3 of the air unit piloted by a certain second-class sub-lieutenant was the first plane to discover the enemy warships. He was a Buddhist priest. Being an unworldly-minded man, he was very popular among the men of the air unit. Once seated in the cockpit to maneuver a plane, he became suddenly serious and very much self-composed. He was a man to be trusted in every way. After having discovered the main enemy force as pilot of his reconnaissance plane on this day, the second-class sub-lieutenant flew outside the sphere of battle to guard against enemy raids. Taking advantage of a brief moment, he flew over to an enemy airfield near Kuantan and set one of the enemy planes ablaze. This was his stunt. Then he flew back to the scene of battle and, after verifying the sad defeat of the Prince of Wales and Repulse, he was about to fly back to his base. It was at this moment that his plane was besieged by eight enemy fighter planes, which hurriedly came over to the scene in rescue of their battleships. From the time it discovered the enemy battleships till the time it left the scene, the plane had stayed in the air. When the plane piloted by this gallant sub-lieutenant came back to an air base, there was not a single drop of gasoline left in the tank. This sub-lieutenant, however, met a gallant death in the Battle of the Coral Sea."

Donation Made by Industrialist

Kijiro Shitajima, an industrialist of Isezaki City, on Monday contributed to the authorities ¥120,000 for the production of an Army fighting plane.

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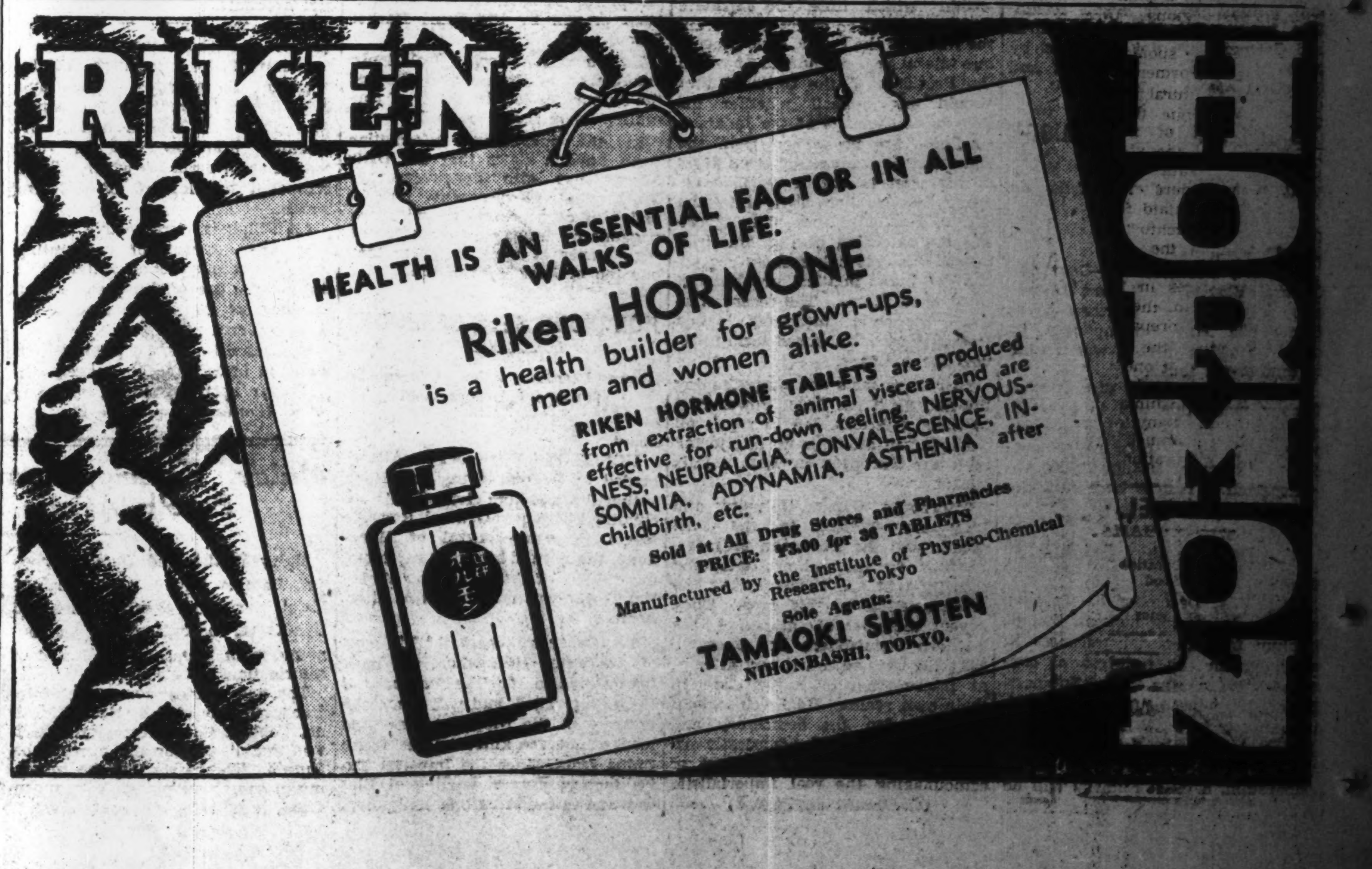

TAIWAN IMPORTANT, HASEGAWA ASSERTS

Has Vital Role for Development Of Southern Regions, Says Governor-General

Taiwan, which can be likened to an immovable aircraft carrier, is rapidly gaining in importance as a base for Japan's political, economic and cultural development of the South, Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Governor-General of Taiwan, is quoted as saying in an article in the Tokyo Shimbun Tuesday.

It is recalled that Admiral Hasegawa visited Tokyo recently to confer with the Government authorities on Taiwan's administration.

Because of its geographical importance, lying between Japan Proper and the Southern Regions, the Taiwan Government-General, the Admiral said, is concentrating its energy on enhancing the industrial capacity of Taiwan by bringing into full play its long administrative experience and the technical skill of the islanders.

Although at the time of its annexation, Taiwan was believed to be of little value, the island has become a valuable sugar and rice supply source for Japan Proper, the Governor-General pointed out. He attributed this to the foresight of the Japanese authorities who spared no effort in developing the island's industries.

Admiral Hasegawa added that instead of remaining as a food supply base, the island should take a further step toward the industrial development of vast resources which so far have been utilized along the agricultural line.

Moreover, the Admiral continued, efforts must be made to develop the island's natural resources by utilizing those of the Southern Regions for the industrialization of the island.

The materialization of the aim to industrialize the island, Admiral Hasegawa disclosed, is within easy reach of the islanders as well as the Government-General as the island abounds in coal and other mineral products, while electric power can be obtained at a low cost.

Concerning the sugar industry in the island, the Admiral said there was no reason for its curtailment even after the Japanese occupation of the sugar producing areas in the South. Instead, Admiral Hasegawa suggested, the sugar industry should be developed in the direction of alcohol and pulp manufacturing, and also to cooperate with the sugar industry in the South by rendering technical assistance wherever necessary.

SOUTHERN REGION BODY TO OPEN CULTURE ORGAN

Kanto to Have Branch of Youth Cultural Organization From December 11

The inaugural ceremony of the branch office of the Southern Regions Youth Cultural Society is scheduled to be held at 1 p.m. Friday at the Education Hall, Hitotsubashi, Kanda.

The man speakers will be Keizo Yoneyama, Keio University and Chairman of the Preparation Committee to found the Kanto branch office, and Seitoku Oshima, lecturer of Tokyo Imperial University and president of the Society.

The ceremony will be opened with the national group rite and will be followed by an opening address by Professor Oshima. After congratulatory addresses by Shuichi Katagiri, director of the Kansai branch office and others, the pledge of the Kanto students will be read by one of the student delegates. The ceremony will close at 3 p.m.

The Southern Regions Youth Cultural Society was established in July this year after the spontaneous liquidation of the former Japan-Philippines Youth Cultural Society. Its purpose is to imbue the true spirit of construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere into the youth of the sphere and to train them to become competent leaders. Thus a firm foundation will be laid for the propagation of "Hakko Ichiu."

Since its founding the Society has been exerting its efforts toward organizing branch offices in Kanto, Kansai, Kyushu, Taiwan, the Philippines, etc. Necessary preparations having been completed, the Kansai branch office was the first one to be established some time ago. Through the efforts of Professor Oshima, Professor Yoneyama and many others concerned, the Kanto branch office is now ready for inauguration.

Son of Late Major-General Kato Unveils Father's Statue at Akeno Air School Rite

Simultaneously with the unveiling ceremony of a statue of the late Major-General Tateo Kato, a ceremony to dedicate a hall in memory of the Hero God of the Air was held at 3:30 p.m. Wednesday at the Akeno Army Aviation School where the late Major-General Kato had been an instructor and also director of the Research Bureau, according to Domei.

The ceremony was attended by Colonel Takezo Aoki, principal of the School, Lieutenant Colonel Kojiro Matsumura, committee chairman for the construction of the hall, Lieutenant-General Takeo Hori, Vice President of the Japan Aviation Society, Lieutenant-General Baron Yoshitoshi Tokugawa, Commander of the Army Air Corps, instructors and students of the school, and Mrs. Tazuko Kato, widow of the late flier, and her 11 year-old son who unveiled the statue of his father.

The walls of the hall were decorated with two paintings, "The Last Resting Place of the Hero God" by Konosuke Tamura and "The House in Which the Hero God was Born," by Zensaku Nakamura as well as a framed tablet bearing the words "Sincerity Moves Heaven," written with a brush by General Kenji Doihara, Inspector-General of Army Aviation.

Later, another ceremony unveiling a monument for the war dead of the school was held.

At 10 a.m. a grand rite in memory of the war-dead was held with more than 1,000 prominent guests attending, including Lieutenant-General Torashiro Kawabe, representing the Inspector-General of Army Aviation, and General Jun Ushiroku, Commander-in-Chief of the Central Defense Army.

The ceremony was followed in the afternoon by a large scale demonstration flight by the students of the school.

GERMAN HOCKEY TEAM DEFEATS MITA ELEVEN

Ex-Keio Stickster Put Up Game Struggle, But Opponents Score 6 Goals to 2

In a hockey game played on the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club's field in Yokohama Sunday morning the undefeated German eleven kept their record unblemished by easily defeating the Mita Club six goals to two.

The game was much closer than the score indicates and the former Keio sticksters showed up well in general field play. Their shooting in front of the goal, however, was a little erratic.

The home team played a good brand of hockey and the fowards displayed a lot of power in the circle. Both Burmester and Levedag turned in a fine performance in the two fullback positions, while Schmidt in the German goal pulled off a number of excellent saves. The winners were seen attacking from the start and inside of three minutes established a lead through Dohm who snapped up Schuette's cross from the left wing to net from close quarters. Pekrun, the lanky German center-forward who distinguished himself by scoring three goals in the game, next came through with a goal to give the German side a two to nil lead. A clever bit of stickwork on the part of Ide, former Keio star, gave the visitors their first tally towards the end of the half. Another goal by E. Levedag completed the scoring for the half and the interval found the Germans leading by three goals to one.

In the second half, play on both sides improved with the result that both defenses were tested to the utmost. Nishino, the Keio goal-tender, saved a couple of hot drives from Dohm, while Schmidt in the other goal was also called on to save. After five minutes of play Dohm obtained his second goal of the game to give the Germans a commanding lead. More pressure on the part of the local forwards saw the fifth goal being scored, Pekrun snapping up a rebound from Dohm's stick to net with a drive from close quarters. Some even play followed and in the last five minutes of play both sides notched one goal apiece.

Pekrun obtained his third goal following a scramble in front of the Keio goal, while Ide netted for his side with a strong drive from the edge of the circle that beat Schmidt completely. No further scoring took place and a fast and interesting game went to the German team by the score of six goals to two.

German hockey club: Messrs Schmidt, Burmester (Captain), E. Levedag, Bellstedt, Dr. Engel, Fehlen, Piper, Edu Levedag Jr, Pekrun, Dohm, Scheutte.

Mita Club: Messrs Nishino, Mori, Inagaki, Makita, Matsuoka, Iwasaki, Kawamura, Yoshida, Ide, Yamazaki, Matsuda.

Referee: Mr. Glombik.

Y.C.A.C. CLUB DOWNS WASEDA RUGBY SQUAD

Thrilling Game at Negishi Field Ends With Score of 17 Points to 11

The Yokohama Country and Athletic Club's rugby fifteen won another game Sunday afternoon on the Negishi field when they defeated the Waseda G. W. Club with the close score of 17 points to 11. The winners scored one goal and three tries while the losers obtained one goal and two tries.

The game was bitterly contested and the Club players were extended to the limit. The Club's pack was inclined to be outplayed by their lighter opponents, who showed a decided superiority both in the set scrums and in the loose.

Some fine individual performances were given by Weiss, Pestalozzi and Fehlen, the first named player being a pillar of strength in attack. Schoene, who was playing in the difficult five-eighths position, also gave an outstanding exhibition, scoring two tries besides distinguishing himself in defensive play. Planas, the Club's scrum-half, was another hard-worked player, and his distribution was extremely sound. The home team opened the scoring in six minutes when a quick heel found Schoene in possession and he battled his way over the line to touch down under the posts. Planas added the extra points by splitting the goal posts with a well-directed kick. The speedy visitors staged several movements with Kishida sparking the attack, and only determined tackling by Lavalle and Speringer prevented them from crossing the Club line. Another breakaway on the part of the Club players resulted in Schoene going over by the corner flag. The kick failed owing to the difficult angle. The visitors finally hit pay dirt when the Waseda inside-three worked his way over the line after a brilliant 20 yard sprint. The interval found the home team leading by 8 points to 3.

The second half was evenly contested with both teams registering eight points apiece. Lavalle, who was well backed up by the forwards, scored first and was followed by Agajan. Both the kicks failed. The visitors came back strong and scored a goal and a try before the end of the game to give them a total of 11 points.

ENEMY WOULD DRIVE NEUTRALS INTO WAR

Complicated International Situation Will Clear Up When Axis Crushes Enemy Powers

Although the desperate efforts of the Anglo-American nations to drag the neutral powers into the world conflict with treacherous and high-pressure tactics have made the world political situation highly complicated, the situation will clear up when the Axis forces launch in the near future the mighty drives which will lead to crushing defeats for the anti-Axis countries, the Nichi Nichi declared in a semi-editorial recently.

The article follows:

The landing of American and British troops in French North Africa was assisted by the internal support of factions disloyal to France. The fact that traitor Admiral Jean Francois Darlan, once occupied the position of the Commander-in-Chief of Air, Land and Navy in the Vichy government, ruthlessly lays bare the complexities existing within France.

Darlan and Premier Pierre Laval of the Vichy government had from the past been lined-up in opposing camps. At the time of Laval's downfall (then Vice Premier) in December last year, Darlan had taken on himself the part of the principal role. Maintaining his position as the succeeding premier, Darlan, armed with his power as Commander-in-Chief of Air, Land and Navy, especially suppressing the naval force, supporting the Vichy government, competed with Laval. The reason for German-French collaboration not progressing as contemplated by Laval was due to the machinations of Darlan and the opposition party.

Germany, in face of the new situation in North Africa, had to dispatch reinforcements to Tunisia and advance into southern France to assure the defense of the continent.

A fierce conflict is now unfolding between the main forces of both sides in North Africa centered around Tunis, capital of Tunisia, and the port of Bizerta. The Axis forces under the command of Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel, having successfully repulsed the British forces since summer, have been massed in Libya temporarily in readiness for the next development. In comparison to the great distance of the American and British forces from the bases of their supplies, threatened with greater difficulties due to the activities of Axis submarines, the lines of supply for the Axis forces have been definitely assured through the combined operations of the Italian navy and German air forces, the distance also being short. The Allied side is maneuvering to seize the whole region of North Africa and to recover their supremacy on the Mediterranean, but a similar fate that befell all Allied efforts at counter-attacks in all probability awaits their African campaign.

It cannot be denied that the landing of the British-American forces on North Africa has disturbed the neutral countries in Europe. Turkey has been greatly concerned with the progress of the German-Soviet hostilities. While Turkey has been taking a cautious attitude toward world affairs, the British and American pressure and propaganda campaign in that country has recently become intensified. It is apparent that they are exerting every possible means to alienate Turkey from the Axis Powers.

Since the British forces stationed in West Asia were moved to Egypt and India last summer, America has been dispatching its troops to those areas, thus preparing for the coming of the German army. Recently with the strengthening of its forces in those areas, America began to reveal its ambition of extending her influence over those areas, replacing Britain. The American pressure on Turkey was manifested in the application of the Lease-Lend Act to Turkey, thus contriving to utilize the same Act as a bait to get hold of the country against the Axis Powers.

In the west Mediterranean area both Spain and Portugal are watching North Africa with concentrated interest. Aside from the fact that Spain is a signatory of the Joint Defense Agreement, its ambition to recover the lost territory of Gibraltar is still great enough to keep it from being dragged into the whirlpool of the war. At present the country is not yet completely cured of the wounds of the civil war, and therefore it is not yet in a condition to sever its relations with Britain and America.

It is a well-known fact that Portugal has been on friendly terms with Britain for many consecutive centuries, but at present it will undoubtedly keep its neutrality, faithful to the Defense Agreement which was sometime ago concluded with Spain.

As to South American nations, the American pressure is becoming stronger and stronger. Among the nations which participated in the Pan-American Conference, Chile and Argentina are the only two nations which are bravely resisting the American pressure, thus maintaining their neutrality. Chile's determination to keep itself away from the turmoil of war became apparent in the general resignation of the cabinet sometime in October. Argentina on its part is exerting its utmost efforts to keep its neutrality.

The anti-Axis Nations are at present desperately conducting political maneuvers in neutral countries, taking advantage of the postponing of the decisive battle between Germany and the Soviet Union to next year and the treacherous actions of the French forces led by Admiral Jean Francois Darlan in North Africa. It is highly ridiculous to see Britain, believing it has a chance for victory, launching a political campaign and to witness America desperately boasting of her productive efficiency.

Britain and America which have shamelessly driven the Soviet Union to the precipice of defeat on the vacant promise of forming the second front, are now extending their greedy hands toward the neutral countries, only to make them additional victims to their own interest. No matter how they propagandize their war aims, it is evident that America's one and only aim in the war is to secure control of the world under the influence of the so-called almighty dollar while Britain's aim is the preservation of the prestige of the British Empire.

At present the world political situation is in confusion and turmoil. However, it is inevitable that a new vista will be opened up as the result of the terrific offensive which it may be expected will be launched by the Axis forces in the near future.

WOMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS TAKE NEW NAME, FORM

Now Known as Greater East Asia Home Life Society—Opening Rites Held

Inauguration ceremonies of the Greater East Asia Home Life Society, the former Federated Women's Association of Tokyo, was held at the Nippon Joshi Kaikan in Shiba at 1 p.m. on Tuesday afternoon, reports Domei.

With the inauguration rites, the former federated body, established in 1923, brought to a close a glorious history of 20 years of pioneering in the field of women's activities.

The new society has established its headquarters in the Nippon Fujin Kaikan. It will chiefly conduct on home life during wartime, as well as to carry out various activities including lecture meetings on home life, guidance for the young, promotion of home gardening, publication of circulars on home life, matrimonial consultation and the exchange of information with women's institutes in Greater East Asia.

NO MORE ENEMY RECORDS

Names of 'Columbia, Victor, and King' to Disappear

As a commemorative gesture of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, phonographic records produced in Japan, in future, will not be known by their trade marks of enemy creation hitherto used such as the "Columbia, Victor, Polydor and King."

The Japan Phonographic Industrial Company, which was formerly the Columbia Gramophone Company of Japan, will have its records shown by the trade mark of "Nitchiku" instead of the traditional name of "Columbia," beginning with the records of the February issue which will be put on the market on January 1, 1943.

Producers of other well known records such as the "Victor, Polydor and the King" are expected in due course to announce their new names to displace the old ones.

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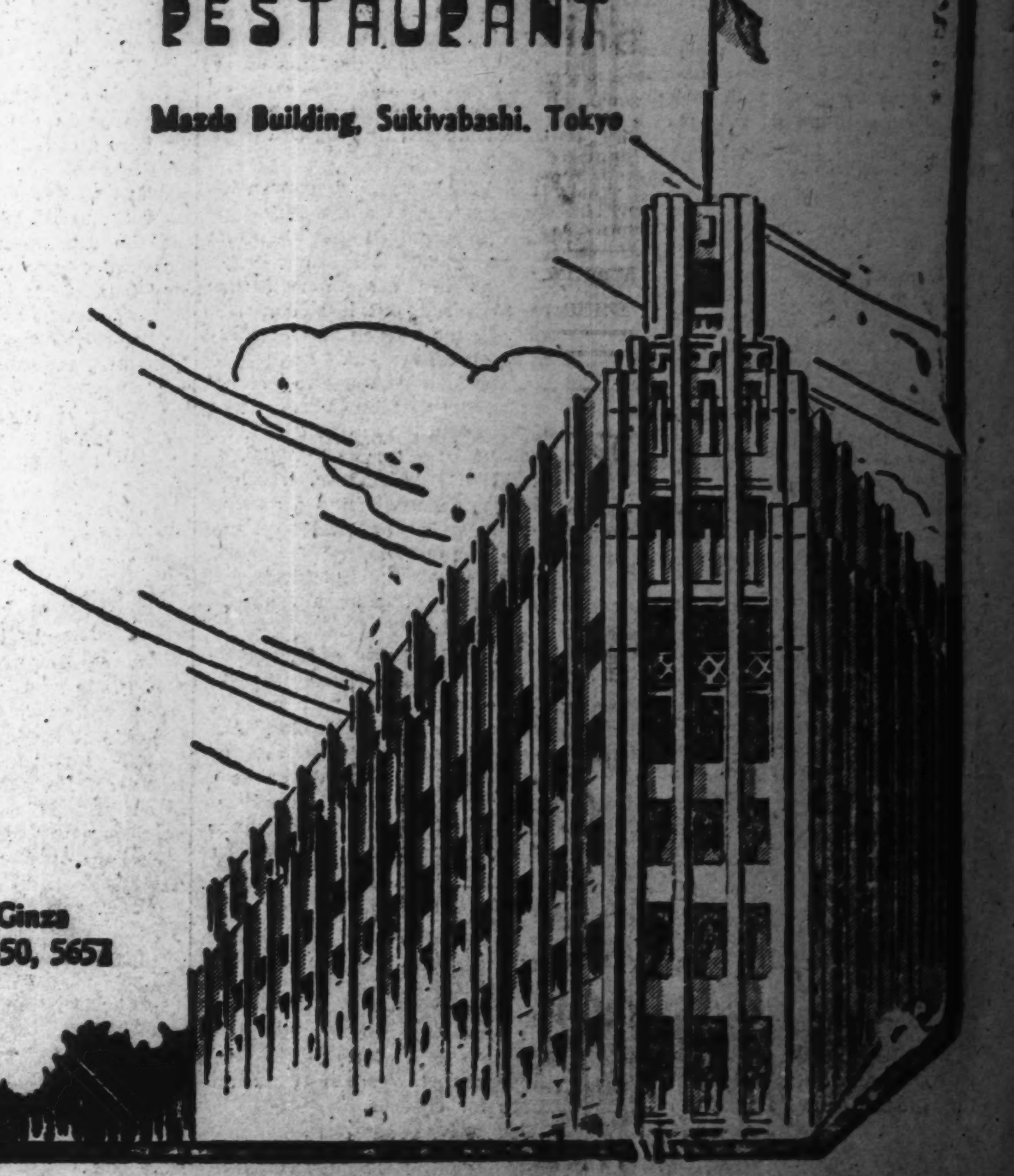

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SAI SHOKI TRIUMPHS AGAIN AT PREMIERE

Noted Chosenese Artist at Best In Varied Dances of Orient

Another triumph was scored by Sai Shoki, Chosenese dancer of nation wide popularity and international renown, when she appeared Sunday night in the first of a series of 10 solo recitals. They will all be [illegible] ensuing two weeks at the Teikoku Gekijo. The premiere presentation, which was attended by a capacity audience including many notables from Japanese art and culture circles as well as prominent foreign diplomatic representatives, proved a brilliant success, auguring well for the favorable reception of the entire series.

This serial presentation by a single solo dancer in one of Tokyo's foremost theaters is indeed of significance, because it is the first of its kind ever attempted on so large a scale. Even the foremost international celebrities who used to include Japan in their tour of the East in former years, were unable to draw audiences for more than four or five successive appearances. And certainly there is no dancer in Japan today who could ever expect to succeed in so pretentious an enterprise.

Successful in Past

Sai Shoki's rise to the unique position which she today occupies among the dancers of this country has been an unbroken series of outstanding successes. At the present time, when the very raison d'etre of the modern stage dance movement in Japan has been obscured by the uncertainty and lack of determination on the part of the dancers, Sai Shoki alone holds the field with her own personal style. It is a style which is obviously going to retain its popularity for several years to come.

Readaptation of the classical and folk-lore dances of the Orient, notably of Japan, Chosen and China, to the modern dance stage is the artistic task to which Sai Shoki is devoting her life. To this mission, she has remained faithful, and her current series of recitals represents the sum total of what she has thus far been able to achieve.

Her first program, which will be shown from 7 p.m. daily through Friday, December 11, includes the following numbers: 1. Three Traditional Rhythms; 2. Melody of the Jade Flute; 3. Jolly Dandy; 4. A Mother's Lament; 5. Bodhisattva "Fugen"; 6. Classical Dance; 7. Martial Spirit; 8. Spring Song; 9. From A Chinese Drama; 10. Child Bridegroom; 11. Romance of the Milky Way; 12. Drum Dance.

Only two of the dances are entirely new creations: Mother's Lament, a dance in the style of the Noh drama, depicting the grief and bitterness of a mother over the loss of her child, and From A Chinese Drama, an episode taken from the life of Wang Shao-chun (known in Japan as O Sho-kung).

The extreme contrast in Sai Shoki's interpretation of these two subjects, each describing the suffering of a woman, acquaints one with two widely different sides of her dancing style. In Mother's Lament, the dancer fully subordinates her own ideas and feelings to the rigid traditions of the Noh, leaving everything to the symbolic means of expression provided by the conventional style of the classical drama. Characteristically enough, she wears the typical Noh mask of middle-aged women, thus extinguishing even physiognomical resemblance between the figure she puts on the stage and her own self.

Chosen Dance Popular

Just the opposite holds true of the dance of Wang Shao-chun. Here it is the personality of Sai Shoki alone that interprets the feelings of the Chinese heroine who bids an affectionate farewell to her country as she leaves the Great Wall behind her on her involuntary expedition to the far North. The interpretation is drastically realistic and void of any symbolism. It is the same medium of expression which she uses in the Romance of the Milky Way, that famous Japanese legend of the Weaver Maiden who meets her lover only once a year, on the seventh night of the seventh month at the time of the Tanabata Festival.

"Martial Spirit" is another dance adapted from the Noh, using the "naginata" or the Japanese halberd; and "Bodhisattva Fugen" attempt at interpreting Oriental philosophy through the terpsichorean medium. The "Melody of the Jade Flute," too, is a subject taken from the rich source of Oriental legends.

Sai Shoki is at her best, as always, in the plain and simple dances of her native land which comprise more than half of the numbers on her program. To all these dances she adds a very definite touch of her own, whether it be in such purely esthetical creations as the "Three Traditional Rhythms," "Classical Dance," and "Spring Song," or in humorous numbers like "Dolly Dandy" and "Child Bridegroom," or in the "Drum Dance" of the Keesang, the Chosenese geisha. It is no doubt these Chosenese dances which have been mainly responsible for Sai Shoki's universal appeal—and it is with them again that she has scored her greatest hits. An enthusiastic audience showered her with repeated curtain calls and clamors for encores.

Current Attractions in Capital

A two-act Spanish comedy entitled "The Women's Town" is currently being presented at the Kokumin Shin Gekijo at Tsukiji. A scene from this play is shown above (left) featuring the leading players of the Bungakuza, the most active among the experimental theatrical groups in the capital. Right: Sai Shoki, noted Chosenese dancer, in "Romance of the Milky Way," a new and charming interpretation of the legendary Weaver Maiden, in one of the numbers now being staged at the Teikoku Gekijo.

Music and Criticism

By ONANUN MSA

"I consider criticism useless; I would even say that it is harmful. Criticism generally means the opinion upheld by some body or other about another person's work. How can that opinion help stimulate the growth of art? When one wishes to indulge in criticism, it becomes interesting to know the ideas, even the erroneous ideas, behind universal minds of men, such as Goethe, Schumann, Wagner, Saint-Beuve, Michelet and others, but to know whether Mr. So-and-So likes, or does not like, such and such dramatic or musical work is of no interest or value." So remarked Vincent d'Indy.

After such a torrential expression of opinion, any critic should feel some embarrassment and humility. Nevertheless, a great number of criticisms still occur throughout the entire world with hardly any sense of proportion or responsibility. This is not confined to the sphere of music alone. However, the forsworn enemy of criticism is usually himself a very keen critic, and although everyone cannot hope to be a Goethe or a Saint-Beuve, his criticism, at least, should be a constructive one: that is, it must be helpful to the criticized and must fill the gap between the artist and the public. The whole is always merged in a spirit of appreciation.

The usual process of criticism is carried-out by comparison (consciously or subconsciously) with a certain admixture of personal idiosyncrasies, which are formed through up-bringing, education, surroundings, and so on. But, criticism by comparison (though helpful at times) is no criticism at all; for instance, Bach, Beethoven, Mozart, Chopin, Liszt, Nikisch, Mahler, Paderewski, Caruso, Melba, Casals, Kreisler, Segovia, are great in their own ways, but how different is one from another in the manifestation of his musical ideals.

Great artists know their own artistic boundaries, and so, within their own precincts, they unfold all their tantalizing treasures and secrets; hence, we have the perfection of Mozart, Chopin, and Segovia.

An original, musical conception needs a fresh form and a technique hitherto unemployed and therefore the more difficult to acquire; hence, the means are sometimes insufficient to carry out the contents, which often over-step the courtesy of musical convention. In Beethoven, there is a titanic struggle not only of the spirit but between the conception and the means to express it without compromise. While, in the field of performance, a soloist is perforce different from a quartet-player or an orchestral-leader, not only in his cultivation of a particular side of his musical ideals, but in his very being as a personality.

Concurrently, being a fine soloist does not necessarily mean that he would be equally fine as a quartet-player or an orchestral-leader. And then, ideal performances are extremely rare, because there is a host of factors which, directly or indirectly, affect the performances for better or worse. A great performer does not necessarily always play at his best (though he would always maintain a certain general standard), nor would he be able to interpret all the master-works of different kind and period equally well. This is not humanly quite possible, though exceptions are sometimes to be found.

From the hearer's point of view, his receptive impressions are governed by so many factors, both definable and undefinable, such as visual influences, presuppositions, prejudices, physical and emotional state at the time, surroundings, time and place, and so on. Besides, when someone describes the tone he has heard as "beautiful", does is always carry exactly the same meaning to another, whose appreciation of good music is confined almost entirely to the "canned" music (gramophones and radios) and who can hardly distinguish the characteristic tones of Steinway from Erard, not to say Stradivarius from Guarnerius or Amati from Maggini?

One can only attach so much importance and authority, and no more, to the music-score or notation (which, after all, is only a detailed symbol of the spirit of music), which can indicate such things as "pitch-variation" and "duration" with a certain amount of precision, but less so with regard to "intensity" and "tone-colouring," the latter of which has practically no means of indicating itself precisely through the present system of notation; hence, it is left almost entirely to the performer's own choice and discretion.

There are several published editions of master-works which contain "misprints", and these are sometimes faithfully adhered to by the so-called "purists." There was also an instance of a composer of great repute who, during a trial performance of his work, made a drastic change, which was suggested impromptu by a performer who happened to be there by the grace of destiny.

There is an old saying, "It is easier said than done," and it is well for every critic to have that in mind before he commences to indulge in criticism. This is particularly true in the domain of music, for here a critic without deep understanding of the subject and long musical experience is practically of no value at all. He should, at least, be, the possessor of the concert-standard of musical performance on an international solo instrument (i.e. either pianoforte, violin, cello or organ), or a similar standard composer, conductor, or "musicologist."

With all the best intentions in the world, the position of the music-critic is not an easy one. He has to criticize an abstract subject in concrete and intelligible language as well as he can, and hope for the best. The audience at a concert usually consists of people from every walk of life, and the critic, however multifarious his observations may be, cannot hope to match the whole audience (though taken individually they may be utterly untenable), who listens to the music from so many angles. So, it comes to this, ultimately, that the audience is the best critic of the performance. However, the critic has a specific function to perform; he may be able to clarify any doubt that has arisen from a certain performance, or he may be able to lead the way to a deeper appreciation of a certain performance and so on. His special analytical power can thus be made useful both for the criticized and for the general public alike. All the same, the task is not an easy one.

(To Be Continued)

Concert Calendar

A musical masterworks appreciation concert, Friday, at 6:30 p.m. at the Gunjin Kaikan. Soloists are Miss Kikue Takita, soprano; Miss Kuniko Ashihara, soprano; Miss Fukiko Tanaka, violin; Miss Yasuko Tani, piano; Miss Kazuko Yamamoto, piano and the Kosei Trio.

Concert by the Tokyo Guitar Trio, with dance by Madame Suzuko Kawakami and her troupe, Saturday, December 12 at 6:30 p.m. at the Sangyo Kaikan.

The 14th abonnement concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Professor Manfred Gurlitt, Saturday, December 12 at 6:30 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Miss Mary Estelle Iwamoto, violin.

A dance recital by Miss Miyo Ishii, Saturday, December 12, at 6:30 p.m. at the Gunjin Kaikan.

Piano recital by Urimaru Nobechi, Sunday, December 13, at 7 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Mendelssohn's Songs without words, and Rondo Capriccioso; Schumann's Symphonic Etude and Chopin's Barcarolle. Two waltzes, Scherzo and Twelve Etudes.

The third Religious Music Concert sponsored by the Gregorian Music Research Society, Sunday, December 13, at 2 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Naotada Yamamoto, the Musashino Music School Chorus and the Murasaki-kai Chorus conducted by Tsugio Suzuki. The soloists will be Madame Yoshiko Nagasaka, soprano; Madame Nobuye Tanaka, alto; Seiichi Sonoda, tenor and Keikichi Yatabe, bass. The program included new compositions based on Gregorian chants by G. Sugata and Urato Watanabe; original Gregorian Chants; Missa Requiem by Cherubini and Missa Requiem by Mozart.

Vocal recital by Ken Miyamatsu, tenor, assisted by Miss Yasuko Suzuki, soprano, and Miss Cho Hoen will accompany the artists at the piano, Tuesday, December 15, at 6:30 p.m. at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program includes Operatic arias from Tosca, Aida and La Traviata, Japanese and Italian lyric numbers.

The third musical masterworks appreciation concert, sponsored by the Kondo Music office, with program of three Beethoven Sonatas rendered by Miss Sonoko Inouye, piano, Wednesday, December 16 at 7 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Sonata in C major (Waldstein), Sonata in C sharp minor (Moonlight) and Sonata in F minor (Appassionata).

The first recital sponsored by "Harumi-kai," a society composed of graduates of the Toyo Music Conservatory, Wednesday, December 16, at 6 p.m. at the Gunjin Kaikan. The soloists include Miss Kazue Niiro, soprano; Miss Kiyoko Maruyama, mezzo-soprano; Miss S. Fujiwara, piano, Miss Kazuko Ikoma, piano; Kiyoshi Horikawa, baritone; Miss Miyoko Kozaka, piano and Miss Junan Ba, soprano.

The third vocal recital by Shigeru Imauchi, tenor, accompanied by Yuzo Akiyama, at the piano and flute obligato by Shozo Suzuki, with program of Japanese songs composed by contemporary composers, Wednesday, December 16, at 6:30 p.m. at the Sangyo Kaikan.

A vocal recital by Miss Suzuko Nikaido, soprano, assisted by I. Mitsunobu, bass and the accompaniment by Alexis Abaza at the piano, Thursday, December 17, at 6:30 p.m. at the Nihon Seinenkan.

An "Operatic Aria Evening" by foremost Japanese artists, Thursday, December 17, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall, sponsored by the Fujiwara Opera Company. Famous operatic arias, and duet, in addition to Japanese lyric songs will be rendered by leading Japanese opera singers, in concert form. Soloists are Yoshie Fujiwara, tenor; Keisuke Shimoyagawa, Takeshi Tomeda, Kikuichi Ohchi, Hidekichi Hibino, baritones; Goro Murao, bass; Mino Nagato, Takako Mikami, Kikue Takita, Kiyoko Ohtani, Mieko Suzuki, Sumiko Isomura, Kazuko Sasada, sopranos and Aiko Saida, alto.

A concert by the Shochiku Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Kojiro Kofune, Friday, December 18, at 6:30 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist will be Miss Kikue Takita, soprano.

2-ACT SPANISH PLAY GIVEN BY BUNGAKUZA

Drama by Mantaro Kubota Also Staged by Little Theater Group

The Bungaku-za Troupe is presenting at the Kokumin Shin Gekijo, Tsukiji, two remarkable plays, "The Women's Town" and "Machi no Oto", which show distinctive features, sharply in contrast with each other.

The performance, which started on December 1, will run to the middle of the month, opening daily at 6 p.m., with matinee performances on Saturday and Sunday at 1 p.m.

"The Women's Town" is a two-act comedy by two Spanish playwrights, Joaquin and Serafin Alvarez-Quintero, brother dramatists.

A young lawyer of Madrid, Adolfo, visits a small provincial town in Southern Spain, where the female population holds supremacy over men in number as well as in influence. Adolfo becomes the focus of attention among the women, who spread rumors that he is in love with a girl by the name of Fanita la Rosa. As several women of the town, led by a gossip, Concha Puerto, talk incessantly of the alleged romance, Adolfo, who, at first had no concern with the girl, is gradually led into believing he is in love with Fanita and finally decides to marry her.

The play is directed by Miss Teruko Nagaoka, a veteran actress who has long won fame in the Shingeki (modern school drama) circles. Thanks to her able stage-direction, coupled with the skilled performance of Masayuki Mori, who plays the part of Adolfo, the bright, lovely, and light atmosphere, which is characteristic of the Quintero brothers' comedies, is successfully presented.

Michiko Araki plays the role of Concha Puerto very admirably, assuring herself a promising future as a Shingeki player.

"Machi no Oto" is a five-act play by Mantaro Kubota and is produced by the author himself. The stage is arranged by Kisaku Ito.

The play deals with the lives of several citizens of Tokyo, whose lives have been affected in various degrees and manner by the current war. Having no especially dramatic scene, the play at first gives the impression of being dull, but when the curtain falls, the audience finds itself reflecting, with warm sentiment and sympathy, on the lives of the petty but withal likable characters and appreciating the bright, constructive ideal underlying the whole play.

The Bungaku-za, it is recalled, has given four performances in Tokyo this year; namely, "Kohjin" or "Sand-storm," "Life of Tomijima Matsugoro," "Uzura," and the current dramas, "The Women's Town" and "Machi no Oto." All of these performances can well claim to have been successful from an artistic point of view.

Adverse criticisms are, of course, not lacking, but we must admit that it is remarkable, indeed, that a troupe, which has no established tradition of its own, has been able to gain considerable success in all of its performances.

This dramatic company ranks the highest among the modern-school troupes and, accordingly, its success this year is expected not only to give great impetus to other, similar, theatrical groups but to establish a unique tradition which will form the backbone of the modern dramatic school.

Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

Tokyo's leading theaters under the management of the Shochiku and Takarazuka Theatrical Companies have started extensive preparations for the January performance. The Kabukiza is planning to present two performances daily by mobilizing the first-class actors such as Uzayemon Ichimura, Koshiro Matsumoto, Kikugoro Onoye, Kichiyemon Nakamura and Sojuro Sawamura.

The combined troupe of actors and actresses of the Geijutsuza and the Inouye dramatic school will take over the Tokyo Gekijo next month. "Iwasakidani," a historical play dealing with the life of the Great Saigo Takamori in the early part of Meiji, is scheduled to be staged with Masao Inouye in the title role. This drama is promised to be listed in the bill of national play by the Board of Information.

Completing the work on the silver screen, all members of the Shinsei Shimpa theatrical group are expected to play at the Mijiza, but the program has not been fixed yet.

For the first time since 1923, the Shinkokugeki Theatrical Troupe will play at the Teikoku Gekijo in January. It is interesting to note that the late Shojiro Sawada, the founder of this troupe, made frequent appearances at this theater and won public acclaim.

A special program of classical Kabuki dance and music was given at the Kabukiza last Saturday to mark the naming ceremony of a warplane and other arms, which were donated to the Imperial Japanese Navy by the Kabuki circles in commemoration of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The plane was named "Hokokugo."

The third performance in a series of five shows by the Bunraku Puppet Theater of Osaka, which is now playing at the Shimbashi Embujo, starts Friday until December 15. Four classical dramas will make up the program, including "Numazu" (Heisaku's Sacrifice), and "Shutsujin" (Departure for the Front).

The Taiheiyo Gekidan, organized by Hirotaka Nakamura, will give its first performance at the Sangyo Kaikan Sunday. "Kagayaku Nippon" (Brilliant Japan), a new musical-posture drama, will feature the show.

"Mikawa Hana Matsuri," one of Japan's characteristic folk dances, will feature the 121st performance of the Nichigeki Show, which will open the regular motion picture program of the Nippon Gekijo Friday.

Taking advantage of the nationwide commemoration of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, the Tokyo Theatrical Amusement Association has donated ¥20,000 to the War and Navy Ministries respectively on December 8 as military relief funds.

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N. CHINA RAW COTTON WILL BE INCREASED

New Measures Due to Up Production of Foods Also, Usami Reveals

The third-day session of the Agricultural Section of the East Asia Economic Round-table Conference, which took place on the morning of November 28, was featured by the important statement made by Usuhiko Usami, chief of the China Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, in connection with the measures to be enforced anew for a substantial increase in the production of raw cotton and foodstuffs in North China, reports Domei.

Mr. Usami's statement in substance, follows:

"With a view to realizing a substantial increase in the production of raw cotton and foodstuffs in North China, we find it necessary to take steps to enable smooth supplies of materials required by the farming community and for this the promotion of financing facilities is necessary. It is true that Central China and Manchoukuo are now supplying North China with fertilizers, but we intend to build nitric fertilizer plants in North China. Furthermore, we have arranged for supplies of chemicals, sprayers and other agricultural implements from Japan proper for use in North China.

"As for chemicals, we expect a considerable volume of raw materials from the southern areas for their finishing processes in North China, and as for financing facilities for the farming community, we are going ahead with a schedule to offer lower-interest loans through the Federal Reserve Bank of China.

"The Government is also working on a plan to unify the organs now functioning for the purchase and deliveries of raw cotton produced in North China. However, we find it necessary to reorganize these organs according to the actual state of things in the raw cotton producing districts.

"It is evident that some people of North China are reliant on deliveries of cereals from Mengchiang, but we suspect there are some handicaps in this connection due to certain questions of exchange rates and the conservative program of foodstuffs production in Mengchiang. We hope to approach the Mengchiang authorities for an acceleration in the output of agricultural product in the country."

SELF-SUFFICIENCY SEEN IN MENGCHIANG'S CARBIDE

With Operation of Toa Electro-Chemical Industrial Company In Outskirts of Kalgan

When the Toa Electro-Chemical Industrial Company begins its operations in the outskirts of Kalgan in the middle part of December, it is expected that Mengchiang will become self-sufficient in carbide, it was revealed Tuesday, reports Domei.

The annual production of carbide in Mengchiang, thus far, totaled only 700 tons. The product was manufactured principally by the Mengchiang Cement Company at its factory in Tatung by the utilization of surplus lime obtained from cement, it was reported.

When the carbide factory begins its operation at full capacity, the production of the chemical within Mengchiang will be large enough not only to suffice the domestic demand but to meet the huge demand in North China, it was understood.

The Toa Electro-Chemical Industrial Company was created in September, 1941, with a capital of ¥1,000,000 for the purpose of manufacturing industrial chemicals by utilizing the water power in Mengchiang.

CHINA DEVELOPMENT FIRM MAKES HEAVY INVESTMENTS

¥220,520,000 Spent by Chushi Shinko Kaisha on Industrial Undertakings

Investments by the Chushi Shinko Kaisha, or the Central China Development Company, in industrial undertakings aggregated ¥220,520,000 in Central China through its subsidiaries during the period of four years since its establishment on November 7, 1938, up to the close of November this year, the company management announced recently, reports Domei.

Particularly noteworthy was the remarkable increase of investments of the company in the Central China Railway Company, which stood at ¥105,000,000, or 48 per cent of the total amount of the company's investments in Central China.

Investments in the Central China Mining Company also accounted for ¥52,300,000 or 23 per cent of the total investments, it was revealed.

Learning the Rudiments. . . . II

Girls practising the Morse code as part of their training to become telegraphic operators. It is seen that women behind the lines are more and more extending their field of activity, even into the field of skilled labor which was once considered the prerogative of the superior male.

COAL PRODUCTION FALLS IN BRITAIN

Public Opinion Pessimistic Over Situation—Official Admits Decrease in Output

Britain, the biggest coal producing country in the world, is now suffering very much from the acute shortage of coal, says a report recently received by the Nippon Sangyo.

With the coldest season fast approaching, Britishers are shivering in the cold-biting winds from the north, heaving many a sigh of despair at their stock of coal which is rapidly running low.

Speaking in the House of Commons of late, Major Lloyd George, Minister of Fuels, stated as follows: "We must admit that the production of coal has been gradually decreasing, while the consumption is fast growing larger. The shortage of coal will amount to 14,000,000 tons this year."

The London Government, in order to tide over the immediate difficulty in this connection, issued an ordinance reducing coal consumption by 4,000,000 tons. However, this measure is considered to be ineffective to meet the serious situation imminent.

Public opinion in Britain is quite pessimistic regarding the supply of coal during the forthcoming winter.

The World Review says as follows:

Most Unsatisfactory

"Coal production in the country at present is more unsatisfactory than any other industry. Our situation about coal supply during the forthcoming winter is almost helpless."

Meanwhile the Economist says:

"According to the Government authorities, our coal consumption during the next six months, including the 4,000,000 tons for export, will amount to 124,000,000 tons, which means that we must produce 110,000,000 tons in the period mentioned above, excluding stocks on hand. In other words, we must produce 4,400,000 tons every week throughout the six months beginning December. Past records, however, show that our production can hardly reach the figures given above."

It is well known that prior to the outbreak of the present great war, Britain was exporting from 50,000,000 to 70,000,000 tons of coal to other countries. At the beginning of the present war, the London Government failed to foresee the increasing demand for coal, and enlisted a large number of coal mine operatives for military service. Due to the rapid extension of the war to all parts of Europe, the demand for coal to their old policy grew larger by leaps and bounds.

London Gov't Startled

Startled at the rapid aggravation of the situation, the London Government authorities ordered the speedy discharge of the coal mine operatives from military service, which, however, has not been carried out satisfactorily. Up to the present, as many as 5,000 coal mine operatives have been released from active service. But, the coal mines in the country at present are still short of about 100,000 hands.

The London Times says in this connection:

"About 5,000 coal mine workers have been returned from the army to their mines. This is, however, far from satisfactory. Even if they send back as many as 17,000 operatives to their mines, instead of 5,000, the coal shortage will still not have been alleviated."

The World Review expresses its dissatisfaction with the measures taken by the authorities, in the following vein:

"The London Government should hold itself responsible for the grave situation of late, because it failed to foresee the increase in demand for coal. The coal mine proprietors also are to blame, for, in spite of the serious situation prevailing they are sticking to their old policy of squeezing."

Low Wages Another Factor

Another factor aggravating the situation is the low wages being paid to coal mine operatives. At present, workers in munitions factories are earning about 118 shillings a week, whereas coal mine operatives are working for about 82 shillings. Therefore, coal mine workers discharged from military service, instead of returning to the coal mines, get jobs in other branches of industry. To make the matter worse, many coal mine operatives are quickly deserting their present jobs, seeking other more lucrative fields of work.

Due to the labor shortage, the daily production of coal in Britain has diminished from the 25 hundred weights per worker of pre war days to 22.

According to the Economist, only 8 per cent of the operatives were absent in prewar days. At present the number of absentees has risen to 12 per cent, which means an annual decrease of 8,000,000 tons in production.

Coal Price Raised

The London Government raised the price of coal by 3 shillings a ton in July last in order to improve the treatment of the operatives at various coal mines. But the situation is too deep-rooted to be so easily solved. The World Review points out the fact that the quality of coal is steadily falling of late, in addition to the remarkable decrease in production. This is because, says the World Review, the coal mine proprietors are reserving better mines for use after the present war, when they will fetch higher prices.

Thus, with the coldest season approaching the British people, without coal supplies, are left to make themselves as comfortable as possible in the cold cutting winds from the North.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	101.90	+ 0.40
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	75.80	− 0.60
Kanebo Spin., new (short-term)	75.90	+ 0.40
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.20	Same

Bill Clearings

December 9
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	240,751	150,286
Balance	27,699	23,779

DEMAND IS STRONG FOR SPOT RAW SILK

Prices Go Stiff on Yokohama Market—Eria Silkworm to Be Reared in South

(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

YOKOHAMA, December 8.—A persistently strong demand continued for spot raw silk last week, which, as well as a firmer stand taken by sellers, stiffened the prices steadily to levels highest on record this year and far above the official prices for home use silk, white 13/15 deniers, grade D closing for the week at ¥1,625, yellow 20/22 deniers, grade A at ¥1,595 and white 20/22 deniers, grade A at ¥1,615. Arrivals fell off, but sales rose and amounted daily to 600 to 1,000 bales, bettering the supply and demand position more than before.

The futures market was quiet over the week. The prices were nearly stationary at ¥15.95 or 15.96 for the December position. The absolute control on prices and the little room consequently left for their further advance slackened business; for it was more advantageous for reelers to sell on the spot market than to hedge on the bourse in the existing conditions, which made the spot price for the basis grade ¥1,625 as against ¥1,596 for the futures on Saturday as above mentioned.

According to the Yokohama Raw Silk Merchants' Guild returns for November, the total arrivals at Yokohama and Kobe for the month were 26,829½ bales, of which Yokohama received 19,828½ bales, a loss of 2,669 bales over November, 1941, and the total re-shipments from both ports were 19,436 bales, of which 16,017 bales were from Yokohama, a gain of 1,441 bales over November, 1941.

Keen Demand Reflected

It is quite unusual that monthly re-shipments to the interior come up to about 20,000 bales, which is interesting and reflects how the domestic demand has been keen of late in expectation of a heavy decrease in supply. In the circumstances, the stocks brought over to December 1 were only 9,573 bales, of which Yokohama had 7,140 bales, showing a remarkable decrease from the figure a year ago.

Raw silk is changing its commercial position, as a very important factor in the national export trade, into a fiber essential for military purposes and practical national life in consequence of the war. For this, technical studies on it are very urgent. It is reported that in order to meet this demand, the Sericultural Scientific Research Institute which has been combined with the Dai-Nippon Sericultural Association, has been constructing since some time a laboratory at Kashiwagi, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo, and its opening ceremony will be held on December 15. It is headed by Dr. Eikichi Hiratsuka.

The principal object of the research institute is, it is understood further, to technically solve questions imposed on the raw silk industry, such as those of practical uses of raw silk in spinning, weaving, dyeing and knitting, in cooperation with the Government Sericultural Experiment Station, which is devoting its studies to improvements of cocoons and raw silk. The research institute is not only conducting the research work by itself, but getting the help of many scholars and engineers, in order to try out every means for the utilization of raw silk and its by-products.

More About Eria Silk

Regarding eria, a silkworm (attacus ricini) of Assam, India, of which information was given recently in this column, another interesting piece of news has been received. The silk produced by this worm resembles in touch raw silk, but is like fine wool in the insulation of heat, intensity, and elasticity. England, which makes from it the best dress material, prohibited it from being brought out from the country, but it was secretly taken to Japan by Kozui Otani, who visited England some years ago, and he had studies made on it at the Laboratory of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Co. through the kindness of the President Shingo Tsuda of that company.

The studies made at a considerable expense of labor and money cleared up the characteristics of eria. It takes only two weeks for its full growth and feeds on castor oil and all other plants of soft, broad leaves. It is already reared in Japan, Taiwan, Chosen and Manchoukuo, where castor oil plants are grown. Sadakata Nagamine, who is at present a sectional chief of the Technical Board, having early taken interest in it, considered it would breed most suitably in the southern regions and so had the ideal temperature and humidity for its breeding studied at the above laboratory, with the result that the East Indies found to the be most suitable, especially most of the low grounds of Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and Celebes.

About the time when preparations were complete for industrializing eria rearing, the War of Greater East Asia broke out, and the East Indies were soon conquered by the Imperial army, Mr. Nagamine having taken up the present position, has included a project of rearing eria, in the program for the economic construction of the southern regions, the report concludes, and it will be carried out by the Military Administration at an early date, solving the important question of wearing material for the 100,000,000 southerners.

ECONOMIC ADVANCE OF NORTH CHINA

Fundamental Change in Development Policy Adopted: From That of Self-Contained Efforts To All-Out Concentration on War

In parallel with the industrial development five-year plan, the Domei report from Peking says five-year plans were put into force for riparian works and increase in communication facilities. The former plan was formulated on the basic principle of "government through river-conservancy" with a view to controlling of floods which take place once every year on an average, at the same time aiming at increased agricultural production through amelioration of facilities for water transportation.

In addition, with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, emergency measures for increased production of foodstuffs were adopted. These took the form of improving irrigation facilities by digging 200,000 wells. Experiment has shown that crops can be doubled in this way, and it has been decided to carry the measures over to next year. In view of the importance of raw cotton within the Co-Prosperity Sphere, however, the objects of increased crops will not be limited to foodstuffs alone, but will cover raw cotton and other essential agricultural products. It is anticipated that the measures in future will be consolidated into a five-year program with completion of one million wells as the objective.

Farm Output to Go Up

When these programs are carried out, it is expected that the agricultural output in North China will amount to more than double the quantity at present required in the urban districts, which will serve to eliminate all concern about the drift of population to the cities with the progress of the industrial development five-year plan. Furthermore, when the riparian program is made good and the production of chemical manures is started in real earnest, North China will develop into the "granary of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere."

The Continental Liaison Conference held on November 9 and 10 stipulated an epoch-making turn in the history of continental reconstruction. At this conference the idea was abandoned, that the reconstruction of the Continent in and for itself meant the strengthening of Japan's national defense power; and on the premise that for the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia there was no other way than to concentrate the total strength of the Continent on the cause of Japan, it was agreed to find out way and means of self-support on the Continent through the intensification of mutual aid and cooperation among the various areas on the Continent.

New Policy to be Pushed

Iron and foodstuffs, of course, represent the most important items in this regard, and it was decided not only to depend as little as possible on Japan for the supply of these, but, on the contrary, greatly to increase their supplies to Japan. For the materialization of this project, North China, the Mengkiang area, Manchoukuo, Kwantung Leased Territory and Chosen, which play the role of supply bases for Japan on the Continent, will exert themselves to the utmost under the closest cooperation with one another.

Depending on the general conditions of the respective areas, either aluminum and electro-chemical industries, together with the development of electric power resources, or iron manufacturing industry, together with the development of coal resources, will be promoted on the priority basis. Also, by virtue of scientific researches, joint investigations and exchanges of technique, the progress of essential basic industries on the Continent will be accelerated. At the same time, in order to strengthen the self-supporting power of the Continent, increased production of textiles, chemical-manures and their materials, paper and other important commodities will be pushed. As an urgent problem relative to provisions, the demand-supply relations will be adjusted by having each area minister to others' needs. For promoting the interchange of commodities for this purpose, completion of water transportation networks centering around the Gulf of Pohai and the Yellow Sea, increase in land transportation facilities between China, Manchoukuo and Chosen, as well as simplification of clearance are of great importance. It was, therefore, decided to institute a Continental Communication Liaison Conference with a view to attaining these aims.

More Contribution Seen

There will be no great change so far as North China is concerned as a result of the change in the basic concept relative to continental reconstruction because North China has all along been exerting its best efforts to serve the interests of Japan; but when the other areas on the Continent strengthen their cooperation with it in rendering greater contributions to the cause of Japan, things will become much easier for the region in future.

North China is blessed with a richer supply of labor and more abundant natural resources than any where else in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, and its final object is to establish itself as an "Industrial Base for the Co-Prosperity Sphere," graduating from its present position as an etappen depot.

NOVEMBER RETAIL PRICES DECLINE BY 0.3 PER CENT

Recession of Vegetables, Fruits, Clothing and Personal Affects Responsible for Drop

Indicative of the smooth operation of the low-price policy, the Tokyo retail price index in November fell 0.3 per cent as compared with the October price index and stood at 185.9 on the basis of the whole-year average of 1930, the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry disclosed Tuesday.

The 1.1 per cent recession of vegetables and fruits and the 0.5 per cent decline of clothing materials and personal effects were responsible for the November drop of retail prices, according to the report.

Of the 99 items surveyed by the chamber, two items gained and three items dropped, the survey added.

Details are as follows:

November Retail Price Indices
(1930 Average—100)

	November Indices	Compared with October (Pct.)
Foodstuffs (58 items)	165.4	Down 0.2
Cereals (15 items)	160.5	Intact
Vegetables, fruits (14 items)	166.4	Down 1.1
Meat (7 items)	145.9	Intact
Fish, seaweeds (8 items)	227.4	Intact
Soft drinks (14 items)	143.9	Intact
Clothing materials, personal effects (18 items)	234.1	Down 0.5
Fuel (8 items)	140.5	Intact
Building materials (6 its.)	270.8	Intact
Miscellaneous (9 items)	205.8	Intact
Average index (99 its.)	185.9	Down 0.3

KOBE GETS TRADE BODY

Association Created To Promote Business Relations With South

The Kobe Trade Association has been created in Kobe, with more than 600 leading traders in the Kansai district participating to promote trade relations between Japan and the southern regions by accelerating the exchange of staple commodities, reports Domei

The new association will study ways and means of promoting trade with countries within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and will also serve as a liaison organ with similar trade promotion bodies in the principal cities in East Asia

The new trade body is headed by Kenzo Tamura, former Director of the Kobe Trade League, as President.

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OVERNIGHT ADVANCE ENCOURAGES BULLS

Long-Terms Featured by ¥1.30-4.00 Gains at One Bound

Encouraged by the marked jump of the bourse issue late in the afternoon session of Tuesday, the Tokyo Stock Exchange found the revival of a bullish atmosphere yesterday, and it is natural that a number of key industrials should have registered noticeable gains.

In the long-term section, for instance, Katakura Silk climbed as much as ¥4.00 at one bound, Japan Gunpowder ¥2.30, N.Y.K. and its new ¥1.80, O.S.K. ¥1.50, Oji Paper and Toa Tobacco ¥1.70 each, and Mitsubishi Electric Machinery ¥1.30.

In the short-term section, the bourse issue continued to rise ¥0.40 and the rest of the listed wares scored moderate gains.

The spot market was featured by the steady undertone of miscellaneous industrials in addition to the gains of Sekisan Precision Machinery and its new, respectively stepping up ¥1.50 and ¥1.00.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	128.5	130.8	129.3
Sino-Japan Spin (50)	78.1	79.6	80.0
Teikoku Rayon (50)	76.8	....	78.3
Kuzashiyi Rayon (50)	71.8	72.7	71.8
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	73.6	74.6	75.1
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	94.6	95.2	95.5
Showa Elec Ind (50)	77.6	78.0	78.9
Japan Nitrogen (50)	73.5	74.1	75.0
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	90.7	91.4	90.8
O. S. K. (50)	85.1	84.8	85.3
Toyo Steamship (50)	....	....	....
Nissan Steamship (50)	62.8	63.2	63.3
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	91.8	92.3	91.8
Ishihara Ind (50)	67.5	67.3	68.5
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	101.4	102.0	102.6
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	127.8	127.5	126.0
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	67.4	67.6	67.2
Japan Beer (50)	101.1	101.0	101.8
Tropical Ind (42½)	43.4	....	....
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	....	45.1	46.1
Asahi Glass (50)	101.8	101.9	101.3
Toa Tobacco (50)	101.7	103.0	102.9
Manchou Tobacco (50)	93.6	93.6	92.5

Short Term Section

Tokyo Exch. new	102.2	2.3	0.2	101.9
N. Y. K. new	76.6	6.9	5.1	75.8
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	90.4	90.5	88.0	89.1
Kanebo Spin. new	75.9	6.4	4.9	75.8
Teikoku Rayon. new	67.8	8.0	6.7	67.1
Hitachi Iron Works	85.8	6.0	50	85.6
Osaka Exch. new	53.7	3.7	2.0	53.2
Japan Steel Tube	68.7	8.9	7.3	67.9
Japan Oil	75.4	5.4	4.4	74.7
S. M. R.	72.5	3.0	2.4	72.4
N. Y. K. old	91.8	1.8	0.5	91.5
Hokkaido Coal	74.5	4.5	3.7	73.7
Kanebo Spin. old	129.4	9.4	7.7	127.7
Toyo Rayon. new	55.6	5.8	5.5	55.8
Kokura Iron Works	54.7	4.7	4.0	54.1
Japan Beer. new	48.5	8.5	6.6	48.6
Japan Sugar. new	67.9	7.9	7.0	67.0
Ensuiko Sugar	62.4	2.4	1.6	61.6
Japan Mining	62.3	2.3	1.6	61.9
Manchou Ind	59.4	9.4	8.7	58.7

Labor Wages Up

The labor wage index in Tokyo for October stood at 170.9 on the basis of the whole-year average of 1935. The index represents a gain of 1.7 per cent as compared with that for September and 10.6 per cent over the index of October, 1941, the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry reported Friday, reports Domei.

TO HEAD BANK OF CHOSEN

Tetsusaburo Tanaka to Become Governor Succeeding Matsubara

Tetsusaburo Tanaka, former Governor of the Central Bank of Manchoukuo is slated to become Governor of the Bank of Chosen, succeeding Junichi Matsubara, present Governor, whose term of office terminates on December 7, reports Domei.

Mr. Tanaka, who was formerly a director of the Bank of Japan, contributed greatly to the stabilization of the monetary system in Manchoukuo as Governor of the Central Bank of Manchou during his tenure of office which ended in May last year.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1942

Delenda Est Chungking

Just on the eve of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the High Command of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China in its lengthy statement of last Friday clarified the position of the China front in relation to the current World War. The statement also manifested the firm determination of the High Command to crush the Chungking regime completely in order to further the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The statement covers a wide range of current subjects, such as the relation between the War of Greater East Asia and the fighting in China, the results of Japan's military operations in China during the past one year, the latest trend of the Chungking regime and its relations with the Chinese Communist Party and Army, and the whole-hearted cooperation of the National Government of China at Nanking with Japan.

According to the statement, the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China have gained phenomenal results, defeating the remnants of the Chungking Forces throughout the length and breadth of China. Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, 44 per cent of the strength of the enemy forces in China has been destroyed by the Japanese Forces, which came into contact with the enemy on as many as 25,000 occasions. A close analysis of Japan's splendid military achievements reveal the following significant facts:

(1) There were a total of 25,000 engagements, which means that there were on an average 2,000 engagements each month or some 70 each day.

(2) The enemy forces which were encountered by the Japanese Forces totaled about 3,600,000 strong. This is tantamount to the combined strength of the Chungking army, which is 3,000,000 men strong, and of the Communist and various other guerilla units numbering 600,000 strong.

The statement further reveals that a total of 280,000 dead were left on the battle fields by the enemy and as many as 123,000 men were taken prisoner. The ratio of prisoners to the dead thus reached 44 per cent, while in 1940 it was 12 per cent and in 1941 it was 29 per cent. An increasing number of prisoners taken by the Japanese Forces during the past one year unquestionably testifies to a tremendous deterioration in the morale and fighting spirit of the Chungking Forces. The statement also discloses that the booty taken by the Japanese, on the basis of the amount of equipment possessed by an average enemy division, amounts to trench mortars enough for 50 enemy divisions, rifles for 48 divisions, light machine-guns for 18 divisions and heavy machine-guns for 11 divisions.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Chungking regime has been plunged into an increasingly difficult predicament as a result of Japan's historic military triumphs over the United States and the British Empire. Chungking has thus been brought face to face with a crisis, the greatest in its history, due to Japan's constant military pressure, the shortage of war materials following the loss of all supply routes, and the growing skepticism on the part of the masses over the prospects of their continued resistance to Japan.

Despite these facts, the Chungking regime, blind to the actual situation, is still reportedly planning to offer armed resistance, by solidifying its wartime structure on the basis of self-sufficiency and by trying hard to maintain the status quo at the front. This is revealed by the fact that the Chungking authorities, as is widely known, enacted the National Mobilization Law in May of this year and at the same time have been engaged in what are called the "northwestern operations." Chungking Forces are now being moved to the provinces of northwestern China to strengthen the defenses and consolidate the political strength there.

The relations between the leaders of the Kuomintang and of the Chinese Communist Party are ostensibly smooth, due to American pressure and to the general circumstances surrounding the two parties. The move of the Chungking regime to get power centralized in Northwest China will, however, as the statement of the Japanese High Command points out, unquestionably further provoke the Communist army. Once the existing delicate balance between the two parties is disturbed, there will inevitably ensue a far more violent antagonism than ever before.

On the other hand, simultaneously with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China at Nanking issued a statement clarifying China's firm resolve to share with Japan in both the joys and sorrows of a common endeavor. He also proposed the New People's Movement while expediting a rural pacification campaign, with the result that the pacified zone now extends to the provinces of Chekiang and Kiangsu, covering the extensive area of 12,798 square kilometers with a population of 7,492,777. Moreover the economic situation in Central China under the Nanking Government holds out a bright prospect in direct contrast to that under the Chungking regime.

Of course the Chungking regime is still in possession of some 3,000,000 troops which may be thrown into the field. But as long as it pins its hope on a victory by the United States and Britain and is resolved to carry on its armed resistance to Japan, the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China are set to exterminate it and thereby contribute to the completion of the War of Greater East Asia. Such was the firm determination clearly manifested in the statement of the High Command of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China.

As has been clearly pointed out in the statement of the Japanese High Command, Japan must crown her success in bringing the Greater East Asia War to a glorious conclusion with a satisfactory solution of the China question. The overthrow of the Chungking regime forms the sine qua non of the attainment of the goal of prosecuting the War of Greater East Asia to a victorious end. There is not the slightest doubt that the second year of the war will find all the officers and men of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces pushing with greater energy the sacred mission of wiping out the Chungking forces.

Japanesque Scenery

The natural scenery is so perfect that a lovely landscape in any country is called "Japanesque" or the more common "Japanesey." The mountains are green with foliage throughout the year. Evergreens are of many shades and are mingled with bamboo, orange trees, eucalyptus, cryptomeria, camphor and hundreds of others. In fact, Japan can boast of a greater variety of trees than any other country. Scenery is not found on a grand scale. However, frequent mists give the illusion of great distance by throwing a veil before the mountains.

We have been taught that God created the world in six days and on the seventh He rested. It is reasonable to assume that the seventh day was spent in diversion. Having formed the world on so great a scale, nothing could be more restful than making a miniature garden of small lakes, waterfalls, rivers, mountains, fields, bays, beaches, seashores, cliffs, gorges and hot springs until all the space was filled, then dotting it with every kind of tree and flowering shrub, adding as finishing touches clouds and misty veils of fog. This, indeed, might well have been the form of divine diversion, and thus you have Japan. (Excerpt from "The Beauty of Japan.")

A Year Ago Today

— Dec. 10, 1941 —

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

The Imperial Land and Sea Forces, under close cooperation at dawn today carried out landing operations on the Philippines and are steadily extending their spheres of action, it was announced by the Imperial Headquarters at 10:10 a.m. today.

* * *

S. A. Lozovsky, Vice Foreign Commissar, reaffirmed his statement of December 1 when he announced Soviet neutrality in the event of a Pacific war, in a press conference held today.

* * *

The Japanese Fleet in China waters captured 313 American marines including Lieutenant Smith, Commander of the American gunboat Wake, and 15 British sailors including the Commander of the Peterel, according to an announcement made at 12:30 a.m. today by the Press Section of the Japanese Fleet in China waters.

* * *

A large number of United States troops were killed and at least 3,000 other soldiers were wounded when Japanese warplanes attacked Hawaii the day before yesterday, according to a British BBC radio broadcast intercepted in Stockholm.

* * *

Enemy ships captured by Japan on the first day of the opening of hostilities with the United States and the British Empire numbered over 200 ships, with an aggregate total tonnage of about 80,000 tons, it was announced by the Imperial Headquarters. These ships included the President Harrison; 15,000 tons; the Mary Mollar, 5,000 tons, and 20 other large vessels.

* * *

According to reports from various districts in the Philippines, the Japanese Air Forces attacked Manila, as the result of which hangars were burned down. Losses caused by Japanese air raids upon the enemy were extremely heavy.

* * *

An Imperial Army unit which has been operating in Malaya completely occupied a strategic point in the North British Malaya, it was announced by the Imperial Headquarters at 10 p.m. yesterday.

NO EFFORTS SPARED BY CHOSEN TO HELP JAPAN WIN THIS WAR

Great Importance Attached to Peninsula's Participation In Economic Work of Greater East Asia

By TAKEO TANAKA
(From the Koa)

Travellers to Chosen and the continent receive the impression from the former's characteristics and tendencies that she is an intermediary for Japan Proper and the continent. Geographically, Chosen is neither vast nor extensive as Manchoukuo or North China, nor is she narrow and confined as Japan. Her mountains, unlike those of other continental countries, are covered with verdure, and yet, unlike those of Japan, one seldom sees there the luxuriant, thick, densely wooded mountains. When people living within the interior of the continent travel through Chosen, they are startled by the beauty of her landscape. How much greater would their wonder be could they but once view the scenic beauty of the verdure mountains and the winding rivulets of Japan!

Through the common charm of breath-taking scenery, the peninsula of Chosen becomes the land-bridge, the stepping stone between the island of Japan and the continent of Asia.

In her culture, also, Chosen betrays a vivid intermediate factor. The ancient architectures of Chosen are amazingly like those of Japan; her food her various manners and customs, the disposition and cast of her people's mind, all show the same intermediate element. This characteristic has undoubtedly evolved through geographical and historical influence, for she shows an aged-old merger of the cultures of both Japan and the inner continent.

Strong Resemblance

Theories have arisen, heretofore, that not only do the peoples of Japan and Chosen belong to the same group, but that from their physical characteristics, the Chosenese are more closely akin to the Japanese than to any other peoples of East Asia. It is not difficult to assume the similarity in blood and cultural relationships between the two peoples. Their languages have evolved from common roots, while from ancient times, they have continued close communication and intercourse. Following a long period of estrangement during the middle ages, the two countries, in order to protect their common destinies, threatened by the influx of Western invasion, revived their former relationships. This was but the natural and inevitable manifestation of the sub existent racial sentiment between the two peoples. Since the annexation of Chosen by Japan some 32 years ago, the two peoples have striven rapidly and diligently for the consolidation and the solidification of their lives and their cultures.

Since the family or the tribe is distinguished by its physical characteristics and the race by its culture and its sense of destiny, the people of Chosen have today, in the crisis which threatens the peoples of Asia, awakened to the realization that its destiny lies along the same course with that of Japan.

The Japanese language has diffused through Chosen with astounding rapidity. With the extension of educational facilities throughout the country, the people of Chosen, especially those within the cities, are not only speaking more Japanese, but also are gradually learning to think like the Japanese people. Their every-day life, their customs, and the gradual closing of the gulf between the two peoples, are slowly weaving the two nations into one, destroying any barrier which might mark them as two different, separate races.

Various geographical and historical complications from the remote past, however, have compelled Chosen to retain her intermediate element. Since her annexation, however, owing to the introduction of a new era, she has seen tremendous changes in her economic and cultural fields.

Greater Yamato Race

From a racial standpoint, there has lately arisen an idea for the organization of a new "Greater Yamato Race," embracing both the Japanese and the Chosenese, a sentiment for whose materialization is being keenly felt. This means the inclusion of the people of Chosen into the Japanese nation as true subjects of the Japanese Empire. Under the slogan, "One Hundred Million—One Heart," the Japanese and the Chosenese shall become united.

The inspiration of this new movement among the people of Chosen may be found, first, in the Manchurian Incident; second, in the China Affair; and third, in the present War of Greater East Asia.

The Manchurian Incident effected dynamic changes in the state of affairs existing within and without the bounds of Japan. The period prior to the Incident, from the middle of the Taisho Era to the opening of the present Showa Era, was known as the period of refraction.

The Manchurian Incident, however, afforded Japan an opportunity to manifest to the world her real national strength. At the League Council, of which she was a permament member, she refused to yield. Championing, in one corner of Asia, her great ideal of racial cooperation and the construction of Elysium, she has, by so doing, freed herself from the former state of dependence and submission to the Anglo-American powers, while recapturing her honor as an Empire. Like the Japanese, the people of Chosen also awoke to the realization of Japan's might, and incited by the vigor of her ideal, rose to strive for the cooperative consolidation of Asia.

The outbreak of the China Affair made possible the unification of their sentiment, advocating the fusion of the two nations. Whereas the Affair was instigated by the Chiang regime for the purpose of uniting the people of China, it contrarily quickened national solidification in Japan, and laid the foundation for Japan's motive for the consolidation and unification of the various peoples of a co-prosperous Greater East Asia.

Chosen's Future

Today, Chosen is in the process of acquiring that substantial quality that will make of her a "Continental Japan." Slightly narrower in area than Japan Proper, connected to the north by Manchoukuo and the Soviet Union, and beyond the Yellow Sea by the northern part of China, Chosen looms as an extremely strategic and advantageous position for Japan's policies in the North. Striving for the same development and prosperity, her people, numbering one-third the population of Japan, are now in the midst of an earnest training. In addition to this, she shows great promise for the future, owing to her vast, rich, natural resources.

The future culture of Japan will be of the continental type, and will make a steady flow towards the continent.

Owing to the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident and the China Affair, not only was public sentiment in Japan heightened to a change in national organization but her industries and economy were spurred along new lines. Chosen, also, saw her raw, virginal resources exploited and her various industries and undertakings developed.

With the outbreak of the China Affairs, industrial features of Chosen underwent further changes under the enforcement of a program for increased production. The industries of Chosen took on a completely new phase within this short period of time. Her production capacity, for instance, in 1930, a year prior to the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, totaled 1,176,000,000 yen, while, in 1937, the year which saw the eruption of the China Affair, the figures rose to 2,090,000,000 yen, almost twice that of 1930. In 1941, they were to surpass the estimated sum of 5,500,000,000 yen. If the index figure of 1937 for the output, of 1,560,000,000 yen in farm products, 138,000,000 yen in forest products, 187,000,000 yen in marine product, and over 959,000,000 yen in mine products, be taken as 100 respectively, the correlating figures for 1941 would be 143 for farm produce, 248 for forest products, 190 for marine products, 269 for mine products, and 234 for manufactured products, the average for all being 186.

Despite the increase in commodity prices, industrial and mineral products, in particular, have manifested an extraordinary increase. While agricultural productions were 64 per cent of the total output of 1931, and manufactured products 23 per cent, in 1939, they registered 42 and 39 per cent respectively, marking an almost even rate of output. The fact that, after 1940, the standing of the two were finally reversed, reveals a sharp change of the industrial structure of Chosen.

Her Mining Industry

In compliance with Japan's national request to produce as much staple products as possible, Chosen supplies from her mines more than 50 per cent of Japan's iron ore. Among eight other mineral products, there are three she supplies, against Japan's entire demands, a total of 100 per cent. Through mining resources, Chosen contributes much to Japan's national economy.

The trade statistics for 1939 shows that 23.7 per cent of Japan's entire export goods were shipped to Chosen, while from her Japan obtained 17.5 per cent of her total imports.

Since her annexation by Japan, excepting the years 1924 and 1925, Chosen had been suffering from an adverse balance of trade. From 1931, however, she has shown a steady, annual improvement. A balance in trade was attained by the investment of Japanese capital during the period of her industrial reconstruction.

One of the most important and advantageous factors in Chosen's industrialization and advancement is her actual and potential hydro-electric power. While in Japan, the already exploited facilities for the generation of electricity total nearly 50 per cent of her total water-power, the remainder being considered of no commercial value, in Chosen, however, the water-power exploited up to date amounts to only 20 per cent of her total capacity, leaving an abundant, potential supply for future use.

The generating system used in Chosen is not of the riparian but of the dam type, a factor which enables her not only to generate more electric power, but to depend upon only half the coal supply used by Japan. Besides this, owing to her grand-scale generating systems and her early control over the distribution of electricity, she is able to supply herself with electricity at a far cheaper rate than Japan. Thus, Chosen has many natural advantages over Japan. The figures for the current and future supply of electricity, unfortunately, cannot be revealed. The great hydro-electric power station on the Yalu River as well as projected exploitations of these power-plants may be said to promise the future development of the industries of Chosen.

With her natural advantages for industrial development, with the extension of technical universities and various other educational facilities for the advanced training of her engineers, with the efficacious services of her well-trained youths, with the union of already sufficiently-coordinated Japanese and Chosenese capital and with the importation of fresh resources from the South, Chosen will prove a tremendous asset to Japan's economy.

The position of Chosen's economy in the whole Japanese economy is not limited to manufacturing, mining, and electrical industries alone, for she has so far played a vital role towards the solution of Japan's food problem. With the food-supply policy covering Japan, Chosen, Manchoukuo, and China, she realizes that her position and her mission have become more important.

In the Periodicals

Japan Times Weekly, Vol. XIII, No. 14 dated December 3, 1942 (in English). Publishers, the Japan Times, Ltd., Tokyo. Price 40 sen. Illustrated. Leading articles: America's War Guilt, U.S. Public and the War, The Anti-Comintern Pact, The Current of World Events, The Occupation of Toulon, Is Alaska Safe? Australia's Dilemma, The Special Trait of Modern Warfare, The Aircraft Industry, Japan's Political Structure, The Meaning of 'Dominion,' General Emilio Aguina'do, The Strange Career of Dr. Takamine, and Ambassador Kurusu's Speech on Nov. 26, 1942.

Asiana, Vol. 2, No. 18, November, 1942 (in English). Publishers, the Asiana, Shanghai. Price 50 sen in Japan. With illustrations, the magazine is full of readable articles, dealing with the up-to-date prevailing situation in the countries of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, China, French Indo China, Thailand, Malaya and Burma.

Gaiko Jiho, No. 911 dated November 15, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Gaiko Jiho sha, Tokyo. Price 60 sen. Feature articles: America's Special Envoy and Propaganda in Diplomacy, Construction of Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and China's Problem, Meaning of Establishment of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, Fundamental Shortcoming of Anglo-American Fighting Power, and Development of Southern Regions.

Kaizo, Vol. 24, No. 12, December, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Kaizo sha, Tokyo. Price 90 sen. Leading articles: War of Greater East Asia and Change of View on World History, One Year Passed Since the Outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, Present Construction of New Europe, Meaning and Lesson of the Battle of the South Pacific, Present Problem of Central China's Economy, Study on History of Modern War, Cultural Features and People of Sumatra, and Power of Farm Villages.

Sozo, Vol. 12, No. 14, December, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Sozo-sha, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Feature articles: National Character of Simplification of Administration, Population Policy of Greater East Asia, Development of New East Asia and India, Long Term War and History, America's Political Resistance Power Analyzed, America's Miscalculation, and Chungking's Resistance Power Analyzed.

Taiyo, Vol. 4, No. 12, December, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Bungei Shunju-sha, Tokyo. Price 40 sen. Leading articles: War Situation in One Year After the Outbreak of Greater East Asia War, American Navy's Counter-Offensive, Tale of Fighting Special Service Vessels, Highlights of a Round-Table Conference on Navy's Young Fighters, and Naval Aviation Bases.

Toyo Keizai Shimpo, No. 2,050 dated December 5, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Toyo Keizai Shimpo-sha, Tokyo. Price 35 sen. Leading articles: Development of the War of Greater East Asia and Future of Financial Circles, and Highlights of a Round-Table Conference on Japan's Determination.

Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushin, No. 1,440 dated December 1, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushin-bu of the Times Shuppan-sha, Tokyo. Contents: War and Central and South American Countries' Economy, and Attitude of Argentine and Chile.

Kokusai Keizai Shuho, Vol. 23, No. 49 dated December 5, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Domei Tsushin-sha, Tokyo. Price 30 sen. Leading articles: Munition Factories in India, Study on Thailand's Budget Next Year, One Year of Greater East Asia War Retraced, America's Manpower Resources, Various Circumstances Surround Spain, and America's Wartime Economy Analyzed.

NUMEROUS HEAVY INDUSTRIES ESTABLISHED IN MANCHOUKUO

In Achievements of Hsinking Countries of the Southern Regions Have Something Worth Emulating

By BUNROKU YOSHIOKA
(From Contemporary Japan)

Part II

The actual results of the first five-year industrial development plan which ended in 1941 in many cases exceeded the planned figures. The figures for the fourth year, that is for 1940, as compared with the previous year, showed that the production of pig-iron increased by 104 per cent; steel ingots by 102 per cent; steel materials by 110 per cent; coal by 108 per cent; non-ferrous metals, lead and zinc and copper by 308, 113 and 196 per cent respectively; light metals by 200 per cent and asbestos by 107 per cent. As for the development of hydro-electricity, the construction of the water-power plants on the Sungari and Yalu Rivers and their generation capacity came up to expectation. In the field of agriculture, the production of kaoliang, millet, rice and buckwheat exceeded the planned figures by more than 100 per cent. To be more definite, rice production exceeded the planned figure by 116 per cent; kaoliang by 104 per cent; and buckwheat by 112 per cent. On the other hand, the production of hemp came up to 80 per cent of the plan; that of flax 90 per cent; beet sugar 90 per cent; soya bean 80 per cent; and peanut 50 per cent.

Status of Other Industries

With 1936 as the basis, the indices of mining and agricultural products for 1940 stood as follows: pig-iron 219, steel ingots, 154 steel materials 264, coal 178, lead 1,223 and copper 517, while the index of fuel production was 160 with 1938 as the base year. From these figures, it will be seen that the output of mining products increased by from 50 to 120 per cent. Similar increases were also recorded in the production of agricultural commodities, as will be noticed from the following index figures with 1936 as the base: rice 330, kaoliang 116 and millet 115. The indices of highways, railways and motor roads were 215; 208; and 281 respectively.

No accurate statistics are available showing the cultural progress of the nation; still there is no doubt that it attained a higher level with the rise in the standard of living. This manifold advancement of Manchoukuo eloquently explains what amount of benefit can be earned by contracting mutual prosperity relations with a powerful neighbor State. Moreover, Manchoukuo's present prosperity can well serve as an example to the southern countries which are to be included in the proposed Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

In China, after the formation of the Nanking Government, a unified national planning project was put into motion embracing North, Central and South China and Mengchiang (Inner Mongolia). At the present moment, this project is making commendable headway. The rural pacification campaign, which is going in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Wang administration, aims at establishing a realistic foundation for the reconstruction of the economic life of the continent. For the purpose of political enlightenment, the Japanese military authorities on the spot and the Nanking Government are explaining to farm villagers and townsmen the imperativeness of reciprocating Sino-Japanese cooperation in order to build a new Greater East Asiatic political concord for the common good of all the participating countries, including China.

North China Prosperous

Though no figures have been released indicating the economic progress of North, Central and South China and Mengchiang, it has often been categorically stated that rehabilitation enterprises in all these areas are yielding satisfactory returns. In North China coal output now far exceeds the limit of the pre-China Affair production. It is, indeed, a fact that the bulk of coal imported by Japan is coming from North China. In addition, Japan is depending on the coal supply of that region to manufacture iron. Also North China has expanded its salt production to such an extent that it is meeting the requirement of Japan in this product. If the present trend of economic reorientation continues in the pacified regions of China, the continent is bound to witness the same result that has been obtained in Manchoukuo.

The new people's movement, which was started a few years back in North China, is making steady progress under the sponsorship of the Hsin Min Hui (New People's Society). President Wang Ching-wei, attending the recent plenary session of its federal council, reminded the Chinese people of the vital importance of the new people's movement for the regeneration of East Asia and of China in particular. On October 13 an Asia development convention was held in Tokyo in which the representatives of the Asia Development Association of Japan, the Concordia Association of Manchoukuo and the Hsin Min Hui of North China took active part. It was also attended by the delegates of the East Asiatic Federation of Japan and the East Asia Development Society of Mengchiang. The convention unanimously adopted a resolution solemnly pledging the support and cooperation of these organizations in the construction of a co-prosperity sphere in Greater East Asia. The unanimity displayed on the occasion conclusively proved that all the countries of East Asia have become animated with the desire of evolving a co-existence and co-prosperity order in this part of the globe.

Back of the current reawakening of regional consciousness in Greater East Asia lies the accomplishment of Japan in Manchoukuo. More than 10 years ago, Japan resented the de trop ambitions of the Anglo-American nations in East Asia and announced its determination to realize legitimate inter-State harmony with Manchoukuo as its first field of activity. The phenomenal progress of Manchoukuo within a surprising short time impelled other neighboring countries to assess the merit of corporate living in its right perspective. The Nanking Government of President Wang Ching-wei came into being, because the far-sighted leaders of China, scrutinizing the state of things in Manchoukuo, became convinced that the salvation and future forwardness of their country lay not on Anglo-American reliance but on cooperation with Japan. Soon after the start of the Pacific war, the same feeling pervaded the southern countries, making it easier for Japan to achieve the object of Greater East Asia harmony. Therefore, it must be admitted that it is Manchoukuo which has inspired other nations of Greater East Asia to collaborate with Japan in the building of a co-prosperity sphere. In this sense, the position of Manchoukuo in the envisaged co-prosperity sphere is of great historic importance, for all that it has attained through cooperation with Japan will be gradually emulated by the southern countries.

(End)

Witchery in Words

He lifted himself up by his bootlicks.

* * *

A man noted for his inertiative.

* * *

Colored maid in hot climate: "You ought to go home. When spring comes down heah, all you folks from the no'th gets sluggulent."

* * *

Atheist: A man who has no invisible means of support.

* * *

A muffincheeked baby....A November stare...

* * *

A silk jersey dress that held fast going around curves.

* * *

Townsfolk sucking scandal like lollipops.

* * *

Women greeting each other with cordial malevolence.

* * *

A covey of quail exploded into flight.

* * *

Great buffalo clouds, roaming the blue sky prairie.

* * *

The maples suddenly caught fire from inside and burned in soundless scarlet flame....Oaks lipsticked with autumn.

* * *

Tall flower stalks swing their heavy golden fists, shadow-boxing in the evening wind.

* * *

His mind was so slow that his remarks were invariably late, arriving just in time to see the topic of the moment steaming out of the station.

* * *

When asked how he was, an old Chinese replied: "I full-bloom."

* * *

Chided because he took little exercise, one celebrity said, "But I get plenty of exercise. Every week I go to the horror movies and let my flesh creep."

* * *

She gave him a lunch of cold shoulder and hot tongue.